CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
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Poetry.

EVOLUTION.

The Man Before and After "The Man With the Hoe."

"Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans"
Upon his stick and gazes all around.
The emptiness of hunger in his eyes—
Aye! he would kill a brother ape for food!
Who let him loose upon the earth to prey
On feebler creatures with sardonic glee?
Wasn't Nature? God" then wherefor seek to blame
The "master, lords and rulers in all lands?"

More centuries now are piled on his back.
He's lost some hair. His club's become a hoe.
No longer slays he his own kind for food,
But peaceful tills the ground, and bows in prayer.
"How [illegible] you ever straighten this thing up?"
Oh! Ye of little knowledge! Wherefore ask?"
Has evolution's lesson taught ye naught?
Have ye no faith the plan will sure work out,
And culminate in Perfect Man at last?

Look! See! the blinding film of doubt
Brush from thine eye, and evermore feel shame
That, in a moment of poetic rage,
The "masters, lords and rulers in all lands"
Thou didst confound with that resistless Power,
Which, through the Ages, with sublime intent,
Hath evoluted (1.) and (2.) to (3.).

—J. P. G. in the New York Sun.

THE WAR CORRESPONDENT.

They dispatched me into Turkey,
And I learned the proper way
To indite of Montenegrin,
Mastropas, Mustapha Bey.
With the Japs in far Korea
I was present to extol—
Now, behold! there comes this message:
"Be prepared for the Tranvaal."

Tho' with Jap, Greek, Turkish added
To my wide linguistic lore,
I was hurried off to Cuba,
To another little war,
And I quickly mastered Spanish
(Pon-tha, San Hoo-an and such);
Still, I had no good occasion
To acquire a stock of Dutch.

All my troubled months of study—
All my alphabetic feats—
All the words I glibly scribbled
In my journalistic "beats,"
Are as nothing, or but trifles,
Or the merest fol-de-rol,
Since—Gomantipoort and Cronje!—
I report from the Transvaal.

I can write in Greek and Turkish,
Speak a bit in Japanese,
And at making love in Spanish
I have never failed to please.
Now, O Kraaipan and Viljoen!
Down to Wakkerstroom I trek,
Vryheid, Vryburg and Spyfontein,
I have got it in the Neck!
—Edwin L. Sabin in the Albany Argus.

Miscellany.

AN "AMERICAN DUEL" AT HEIDELBERG

During my residence in Heidelberg a lamentable and terrible affair took place that threw a profound gloom over the university and the entire town, says a writer in Science. Two German students having quarreled decided the earth was not large enough for both of them to live in, and resorted to the diabolical practice called the "American duel." In a darkened room the two young men drew lots, having sworn that he who drew the black ball would commit suicide. The unhappy loser went to his room and discharged a bullet into his breast, but missed his heart and lingered for several days on his death-bed; his parents were summoned by telegraph and besought him on their knees to disclose the name of his antagonist, but he steadfastly refused and died with the secret in his breast. The students not only excused his conduct, but praised his courage, and when his remains were taken to the railway station to be transported to a distant city they accompanied the funeral cortege with torches and music. The students claimed he was not a suicide, for he was killed in an honorable duel, and they maintained that his opponent was not accessory to his death because he shot himself; I had many arguments with them and never could convince them of their extraordinary tergiversation.

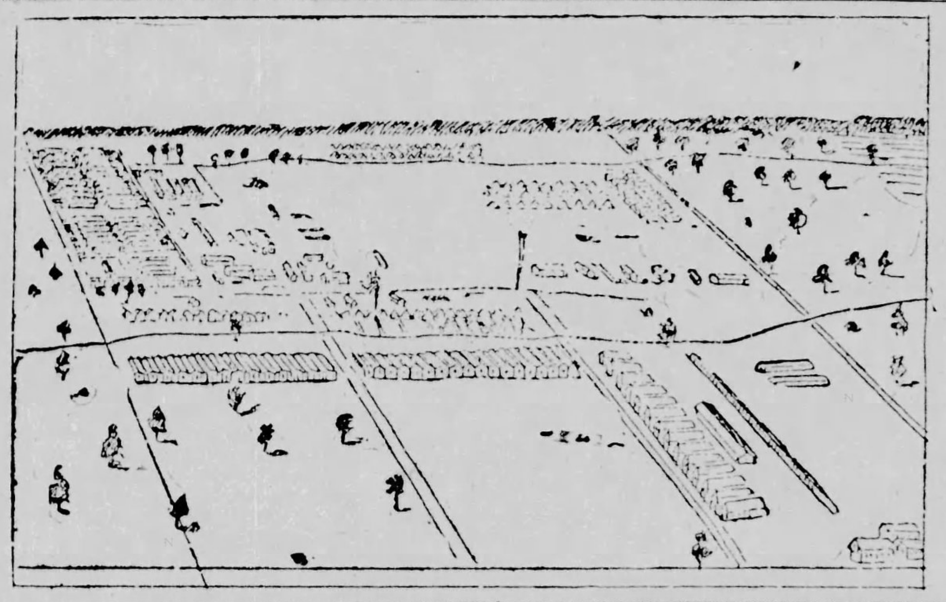
Leap Years in the Twentieth Century

The twentieth century will have the greatest number of leap years possible for a century—namely, twenty-four. The year 1904 will be the first one, then every fourth year after that to and including the year 2000. February will three times have five Sundays; in 1920, 1948 and 1976.—Tit-Bits.

VIEW OF CAMP CHASE, COLUMBUS, O., IN 1863

The crow of the cock is the reveille and at night where the sentries were wont to call the hour and their "All's well" an owl now calls to his mate, says the Columbus Dispatch. Where soldiers by the thousands rendezvoused and awaited orders sending them to the front; where rebel prisoners were brought in countless numbers and corralled in stockades; where the air was laden with the talk of war and there was the fever of its excitement—where there were all these there is now peace that is oppressive, the quiet of the country-side in winter. Cattle munch at their stack of hay and horses idly roam over the frozen fields. The guns of the hunter sometimes break the stillness and the winter winds rustle the dry leaves that mantle the graves of the soldiers of the gray who died in the long ago.

Camp Chase of the sixties and the Camp Chase of the present, "Ain't as excitin' 'round here now as it was in them days," said John W. Brink, as I wandered about the locality the other day. "Yes, sir, I camped right here from August to December in '61. I shot deer right over yonder when I was a boy and I enlisted right from this neighborhood when the war broke out. I was in Company C, of the 113th O. V. I., and we stayed in camp until we went to the front."



A person at all posted on the history of Camp Chase would fully agree with Mr. Brink in his statement that things were not as exciting now as they were in war times. Camp Chase, which was destined to become noted as a base of military operations, was first occupied in June of '61. The camp consisted of 160 acres which had been cleared of a growing crop of corn and leveled off for its new use. By July 24, some 5,000 soldiers were quartered at Camp Chase. The first prisoners of war were received July 5, consisting of a party of 24 Virginians, mostly prominent citizens who were held as hostages.

When the call for 300,000 men came in 1862, Camp Chase was made the place of rendezvous for the interior counties of Ohio. Regiment after regiment was sent to the front from this point and rebel prisoners were received at the camp by the thousands. The high water mark in population was reached in 1863, when the prisoners numbered 35,000 and the militiamen 30,000. The camp was broken up early in 1866, when the last guard was removed and the records taken to Columbus.

The pictures presented herewith will give some idea of the camp as it was in the war times. The fact that it was peopled with the thousands of men is sufficient knowledge of the activity thereabouts at the time.

The rows of buildings in the left hand corner of the picture compose the rebel prison and the enclosure on its right is the prison hospital. In front of the prison is the post guard house and facing the latter are the headquarters of the orderly sergeants. To the right of the guard house are the headquarters of the 88th O. V. I., stationed at the camp during the war. In about the center of the camp where the trees are seen are the post headquarters. The rows of buildings on the left foreground are the barracks for organized recruits and in the center foreground are the barracks of the 88th.

In the right foreground are the sutler's building, the postoffice, mess house and post hospital.

For some time after the camp became tenantless the buildings remained on the ground. A gruesome spectacle amid the desolate surroundings was a gibbet on which two men were hanged during the war for the murder of a marshal.

The place that once teemed with military life has now lapsed into a dreary solitude. The growing city is encroaching on the borders of the famous camp and in years to come will probably overspread it.

The old camp is now farm land and as dreary as such surroundings can be at this season of the year. There is one landmark—a little old building that was once the postoffice of the camp. It has been moved over on a side road and is used for a little store. The hole where the letters were posted is pointed out to you. The cemetery where the confederate dead were buried tells its own story. There is nothing else to remind one of the days of civil strife.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD MUSICAL MARVEL

Mason City, Ia., has produced a wonderful musical prodigy in the person of little Cecil Emsley Gale, a 4-year-old child who was born totally blind. Cecil has never taken a lesson in music, but when he was but sixteen months old he began to pick out harmonious chords upon the piano. Before he was 2 years old he startled his parents by playing through without a mistake "A Hot Time in the Old Town." Almost simultaneously with his first achievement he began to play many popular airs and hymns. If he hears a selection once, whether vocal or instru-

LITTLE CECIL GALE.

mental, he reproduces it upon the piano. He now plays sixty distinct hymns and songs and has never had a hint or suggestion from an instructor or his parents. What he does he does by instinct; the rhythm of his childish soul directs the tiny fingers and they glide gracefully over the keyboard, producing perfect harmony, while the handsome little fellow prattles on about his dog and toys, apparently unconscious of this music.

Many musicians have visited the home of the child genius to see and hear him play, and many have begged for the privilege of training him. Others have sought the consent of his parents to make a tour with him. But his parents are carefully harboring his strength for the future, when they will give him every opportunity to develop his remarkable genius. If his present power is at all prophetic he will become one of the musical marvels of the age.

TORMENTED BY A JOKE.

"Bob" Palmer, the comedian, had been originally a bill-sticker, a fact pretty generally known among his colleagues of the stage, says a Lewiston Journal reporter. One evening when dressed for the character of Sir Brilliant Fashion, he strutted into the green room with buckles sparkling on his shoes and a fine diamond on his finger. A brother actor inquired if his gems were real. "To be sure they are; I wear nothing but diamonds," was the reply, whereupon Bannister remarked: "I congratulate you, Bob, for I remember when you wore nothing but paste." Palmer did not take the joke with becoming good humor, and an angry altercation ensued, which was only broken when Mrs. Jordan cried out: "Why don't you stick him against the wall, Bob? Stick him against the wall!"

Tha. IsAll.

"Who defrays the expenses of the government of the so-called Filipino republic?" asked Spatts.

"There are none, now," replied Bloobumper, "except Aguinaldo's running expenses."—Detroit Free Press.

Not a Good Match.

"Bryan thinks he resembles Lincoln."

"Oh, no; Lincoln had long legs and a long head. Bryan has only long wind."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Value of Names.

Hicks—Wonder how Mortar is getting on nowadays?

Wicks—Getting along finely. It was only two years ago he started out as an apothecary. He is already a druggist, and if his luck holds out he will be a pharmacist before the end of another twelvemonth.

Hicks—But what difference will that make?

Wicks—A big difference. An apothecary oftentimes has to sell things at only 50 cents above costs, and a druggist never takes less than 100 per cent, but to a pharmacist there is no limit.—Boston Transcript.

Between Drinks.

Wabash (at the club)—"Oh, by the way, I've got a good story to tell you, old man. I'm sure I never told it to you before."

Dearborn—"You are positive it's a good one, are you?"

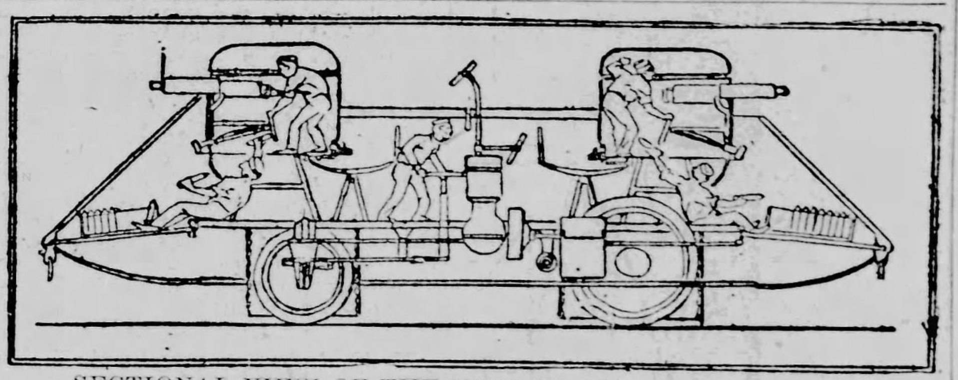
Wabash—"Certainly; I—"

Dearborn (resignedly)—"Go ahead then. You never told it to me."—Chicago News.

AUTOMOBILE GUN LIKE A BATTLESHIP

The latest, and one of the cleverest, of man's devices for destroying his fellows in warfare is the armored motor war car. Its inventor is Mr. Frederick R. Simms, of London, England, and he has just been granted letters patent on his car in this country, says the New York Journal.

The war car is unique in many ways. It differs from the armored trains which have been used with much success by the British in their war upon the Boers. It is built to run anywhere. Its inventor claims for it the ability to follow rough roads or to run across country if necessary.



SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE NEW FIGHTING AUTOMOBILE.

The armored railway train, being confined in its motions to following a narrow railway track, is necessarily used in defensive fighting only. Not so the motor car. One of the chief advantages of the use of such a car as the one pictured is its availability in case of an attack over level ground.

The Boer war has demonstrated the weakness of modern cavalry and infantry for purposes of attack on even the slightest fortifications. The long-range guns of the men behind the breastworks veritably mow down the attacking forces. Machine guns behind a protecting fortification have proven themselves well nigh invincible.

It is exactly this fact that is taken advantage of by Mr. Simms. He has fitted up his war car with a couple of revolving turrets. These are protected after the same fashion as are the turrets aboard ship with strong steel plates. Inside each turret sits a man who aims and fires a rapid firing cannon or a Gatling gun. Below and within the bosom of this armored land cruiser are men whose duty it is to pass ammunition up to the gunner.

The war car is shaped much after the fashion of a cigar. Its sides are rounded for the better deflection of an enemy's bullets and shells. They are so thick, however, that the ordinary bullet would not penetrate them.

In fact the only thing that the occupants of the car have to fear is the fire from an enemy's cannon. A shell bursting below might overturn it. A solid shot at short range which struck the car square in the middle would probably penetrate its side; otherwise it would be deflected.

That such an arrangement as Mr. Simms' war car would one day be perfected experts in warfare have long since predicted. Now that such a car has been completed there would seem to be no reason why it should not be given a speedy and complete trial; nor can any reason be seen why it should not cause a very considerable revolution in the present methods of warfare. When it is remembered that traction engines not only carry their own great weight over the roughest of country roads and up the steepest grades, but actually pull threshing machines, water carts, coal cars and a whole train of wagons in their wake, it will be seen that a very rough road and obstructions of a formidable nature would be required to stop the attack of the motor car.

HOW THE MACHINE WILL OPERATE.

Experts say the machine is practical.

Every Man to His Trade.

Exasperated Amateur (to fore-caddie, who will not go on ahead)—Go along, man. Do get on toward the next green.

Caddie—Beg parding, Catping. You won't never get him to go no more than twenty yards ahead. 'E's been used to carrying a flag in front of a steam roller.—Punch.

Unexpected That Happened.

"Maria, Maria, why (puff, puff) can't you (faugh!) let me buy my own Christmas cigars?"

"I didn't buy any Christmas cigars for you this time, John. Those are some of the cigars you bought to give to your friends last fall when you thought you were a candidate for office."

LAST OF THE "LONG HORNS" FOR PARIS FAIR

Texas' contribution to the great Paris world's fair will be the Dobie steer. Out of the Lone Star state there may go other exhibits of a remarkable nature bearing the legend, "From Texas," but there will be no exhibit quite so remarkable and yet so truly characteristic as the Dobie steer.

The Dobie steer is known throughout south and west Texas. He is the rough and graphic standard of measurement of the west Texas stockman. "Big as the

Dobie steer" is the hyperbole they use when describing a pair of horns. It is a hyperbole, for travel the wide plains over and another steer with a pair of horns such as has the Dobie steer cannot be found. He is the last of the old tribe of monster horned cattle of the plains that gave Texas its additional nickname of "The Long Horn State."

The Dobie steer is the property of J. M. Dobie, owner of the Kentuck ranch at Ramires, Live Oak county, Texas. This particular steer, which on the ranch goes by the name of Champion, but is known over the state as "the Dobie steer," was calved about the year 1891 close to the Mexican border and was bought by Mr. Dobie in 1894 in a herd of 1,000 beeves. Since that time the steer has been domiciled on the Kentuck ranch, where, under the civilizing influence of the barb wire fence and frequent "roundups," his wild spirit has been brought into thorough subjugation. He measures fifteen hands and weighs between 1,600 and 1,700 pounds. His enormous horns from point to point measures 9 feet 7 inches. The horns could easily be made to measure over ten feet if taken off the steer, steamed, and straightened. When the steer is standing in a natural position on level ground the tip ends of his horns are fully six feet above the ground.

Time was, fifteen or less years ago, when the long horns were no curiosity in Texas, but were roaming in great herds over the prairies, from the Red River to the Rio Grande. They were the native cattle of the plains, whose ancestors came over with Cortez and the early Spanish settlers. The law of the survival of the fittest doomed the long horn to extinction, and to-day there are, north of the Rio Grande, but few surviving specimens of the grand old herds that have been so closely interwoven with the history of the state.

The Dobie steer left on February 10 on his long trip to the Paris exposition. His keeper will be Captain D. H. Hardy, one of the best known cow men in this section. It will cost a snug sum of money to display the "last of the long horns" in the gay continental capital, but Mr. Dobie is liberal as well as rich. The steer seems rather partial to being exhibited to wondering crowds, so the Texas stockman says: "Let him go, so long as he is advertised as the last link between the long horn of the old and blooded stock of Texas of to-day."—Chicago Tribune.

FREDERIC MAYER'S AMERICAN LETTER ON THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Paris, Feb. 15.—There is nearly always an advantage in playing the "early bird" role. Long before the exhibits of many nations are packed and shipped, a large part of the important displays from the United States will have been landed on the wharves of Havre and made ready for the short railroad trip over the Western of France railway, which will convey them without further transhipment direct to the Champ de Mars, the Quay d'Orsay or the Esplanade des Invalides, according to the spot where the exhibit is to be located. It is worth while for the American displays to be the first to land on the friendly soil of old Gaul, for such promptness is an object lesson to the French of American enterprise and American business capacity.

A Toy Republic.

One of the European curiosities of the Paris Fair will be the exhibition made by the little republic of Andorra, a happy land of which one hears but little.

INHABITANTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF ANDORRA. PARIS EXPOSITION.

The tiny country which is under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel, has an area of 175 square miles—considerably less in extent than the ghound covered by "Greater Chicago." The Andorra population does not exceed 6,000. This miniature republic will have a small pavilion at the exposition, with representatives of the country in constant attendance. From a political and interior point of view, Andorra affairs are not complicated. It is governed by a Council of twenty members elected for four years by four heads of families in each parish. The council elect a first and second syndicate to preside. The executive power is vested in the first syndic, while the judicial power is exercised by a civil judge and two vicars or priests. France and the Bishop of Urgel appoint each a vicar and the civil judge alternately. A permanent delegate has charge of the interests of France and the republic. At the Paris exposition, Andorra, notwithstanding its size, has a commissioner general, who will rank with all the other commissioners in the same way as does the representatives of the principality of Monaco.

THE PAVILION OF BULGARIA.

One of the curious and interesting and main buildings of the fair will be the "Palace of Forestry, Hunting, Fishing and Crop Gathering." The title is certainly imposing because of its length, but the exposition visitors will probably wonder how branches apparently so diversified have come to be grouped under one roof. The idea, however, is very simple. It was deemed desirable to place

The Forest Products.

in one building—all that pertained to the forest, the ocean and the rivers. Drawing a lesson from Chicago, perhaps such a grouping has its good points. I remember having visited the Forestry building at the Columbian exposition and admiring there the methods by which certain countries preserved their natural forest wealth, but I must confess that, though the exhibits were remarkably well installed, the general public manifested very little interest in the displays. Close grained woods address themselves to a few connoisseurs only. In all the throng of visitors who came to be entertained and amused, how few really care to inspect "white pradoo," "ching-cham" or "bamboo" specimens—probably no one outside of those who are interested in a financial way in the importation and exportation of ornamental or other species of woods. The Forestry building on the banks of the Seine, however, standing within a stone's throw of the Eiffel Tower, will not be neglected, because it will contain exhibits that appeal to all amateurs of the gun and rod—and such amateurs in all countries of the world are legion. The building has about 600 feet frontage on the Seine, while another facade overlooks the famous Iena bridge, built as a souvenir of one of Napoleon's greatest victories—the bridge which the Germans were dissuaded from blowing up in 1814 when they finally reached Paris after the downfall of the great emperor. As one enters the Forestry building, he will see two admirably appropriate statues, one representing "Diana Hunting" and the other "Amphitrite." Among the ornamental decorations will be some remarkable bas reliefs by young French sculptors, depicting lively hunting scenes. Of the statuary I will not start to write, for at the present rate of multiplication, if the birth rates do not improve, there will one day be more inhabitants of stone and bronze in Paris than there are in flesh and blood.

CONSTRUCTING THE UNITED STATES ANNEX ON ESPLANADES DES INVALIDES. THE PUBLISHERS BUILDING.

Three European countries that are preparing for the exposition are Belgium, Portuga, and Bulgaria. Each will have a special pavilion on the Street of Nations. The Belgium building will be a reproduction of the famous city hall of Andenarde, a masterpiece of early fifteenth century architecture, which is being rendered especially attractive by the expert Belgian moulders, who are masters of the art of handling "staff" and plaster. Close by this will be a curious old Flemish tavern.

Among the crowned heads who will be the guests of the French republic in Paris during the summer, it is likely we will see King Leopold. While Paris has no longer a palatial home in which to lodge her royal visitors, the French will not be wanting in hospitality. Strange to say, an American who had his day of renown in Paris, but who is now dead, is closely connected with the reception of royalty in France. I allude to the late Dr. Evans. It will be remembered that the celebrated American dentist who played so important a part in the escape from Paris of Empress Eugenie, wife of Napoleon III, possessed a handsome residence in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, which he bequeathed to the city of Philadelphia. The French government has leased this residence at a rental of $12,000 for the exposition period. While not a large place, it is amply sufficient, and is surrounded on all sides by beautiful gardens. Gobelin tapestries and French state furniture will soon give it an appearance (so far as the interior is concerned) of a Buckingham palace or a Winter palace; and as in the gardens there are two detached villas for the military escorts of the chiefs of state, perhaps the czar of Russia, the king of Belgium, the shah of Persia and Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia will not be dissatisfied with the hospitalities provided for them. The French government always does its best to make its guests comfortable. Since the Tuilleries no longer exist, it is impossible to react the scenes that marked the latter days of the reign of the third Napoleon. However, at the Evans residence, the most famous chefs will be detailed to prepare exquisite dishes for royal palates, and as the wine cellars of France are not suffering from a drought, it is unlikely that any royal visitor will go hungry or thirsty.

Bulgaria, under the government of Prince Ferdinand who, as the grandson of King Louis Philippe is more or less a French prince, will exhibit in its special building, specimens of its leading products, and photographic views of its forests, mines, and quarries. In the Bulgarian National Building on the Quay d'Orsay, Bulgarian wines and beers will be displayed side by side with rare silks, carpets, Oriental curios and fancy goods, including the famous essence of rose. Bulgarian beverages are unknown to the rest of the world, but Prince Ferdinand, who is personally interested in special native breweries, has an eye to business. He so impressed his countrymen with the commercial importance of the Paris Fair that his government voted a grant of about $100,000 to make an adequate display of Bulgarian agricultural and industrial products.

Among the foreign pavilions on the Street of all Nations three more buildings have now attained a sufficiently advanced stage of completion for one to be able to judge of their general effect. These are the national pavilions of Hungary, Spain and Peru. The first appears to be in the style of the gothic renaissance, a curious medley of portions of ten distinct buildings that actually exist in

A Conglomerate Building.

Hungary. What a curious task for a designer to assemble in the outline of one building the principal motives and most attractive portions of several other constructions. Here is the facade of the Transylvanian castle of Vadja Hunyad; here a part of the tower of Kornoez; there is a piece of the chapel of Csatortokhetz; further on is a section of the tower of the Servian Church of Budapest; close to which is a portion of the facade of the castle of Kiobasicsky, a reproduction of the entrance to the Church of Gyalafekerva, various designs adapted from the house of Kakoczy at Eperjes; a facade of the City Hall at Lois and selections from various other equally well known monuments. When one has seen this agglomeration of choice morsels of the leading Hungarian palaces and churches, which form one curiously artistic ensemble, it will not be necessary to travel through Hungary to see the architectural beauties of the country.

The Peruvian building calls for no comment. It is a handsome little monument of the usual exposition type. In this sense it differs immensely from the wooden-and-plaster Spanish pavilion, which Architect Jose Uriostey y Velada has built between the tall German national house and elegant Monaca palais. The affairs of Spain at the Paris Exposition are in the hands of the delegate Commissioner Marquis de Villalobar, who was secretary and companion to the Duke of Veragua, the descendant of Christopher Columbus, who visited the World's Fair in Chicago. The building is in Spanish Renaissance style, with a graceful square tower overlooking the peaceful waters of the river Seine.

Frederic Mayer.

(Copyright, 1900, by Baldwin & Eastman.)

THE PAVILION OF PORTUGAL.

WHY WE SIT ON TABLES.

About ten million women are exasperated every day by men sitting on tables, says the Criterion So far as I am aware, women do not pay for the furniture, and it is none of their business how it is used. The habit of men sitting on tables has led to the invention of the cushioned billiard table and will no doubt ultimately result in other clever notions. At one time it was supposed that men chose to sit on tables because they could get exercise without exertion by swinging their own legs and by kicking the legs of the table. The scientific fact is that tables are more magnetic than chairs. If three men walk into a room where there is no woman, two of them will make for the table naturally. The third one will try two or three chairs and finally give up in despair and join the others. The source of this magnetism is the friction that women create by polishing tables so frequently. Of course, women say that they only polish tables because men sit on them and spoil them, but this is illogical and feminine. No really clever men sit on chairs. They use their chairs for keeping their papers and things on, also their feet.

Chairs are notoriously immoral. You will notice that a well bred man, when he finds himself losing his temper, invariably gets up from his chair and makes a direct line for the nearest table. This enables him to keep his temper and to argue reasonably.

Transvaal Catechism.

Teacher—Who commands the English troops in South Africa?

Pupils—Buller!

Teacher—What would you call Buller's retreat across the Tugela river?

Pupils—A bull!

Teacher—By what means, mainly, do the Boers prosecute the war?

Pupils—Bullets!—Ohio State Journal.

No Trouble At All.

"How did you and Miss Wheeler get so well acquainted?"

"Oh, we learned to ride a tandem with each other, and, of course, we were thrown together a great deal."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

PALACE OF FORESTRY AND FISHERIES. PARIS EXPOSITION.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

The Vice Presidency.

"Please inform me how the vancancy arising from the death of the Vice President is filled. I know it is filled by a lower officer, but there is left a vacancy somewhere."

There is no provision for filling the vacancy. Since Mr. Hobart's death, the Vice Presidency has been vacant and will so remain until March 4, 1901, when the new Vice President, to be chosen this year, will be inaugurated. The Vice President of the United States, by virtue of his office, is president of the senate. That body chooses a president pro tempore, out of its own membership. At present, it is Senator Frye, of Maine.

The Senate Chamber.

"What alterations, if any, have been made in the United States senate chamber since the days of Clay and Webster? Are the seats they occupied when senators still remaining in the senate?"—G. B., Letch, W. Va.

The Capitol has been extended since then. The old hall of representatives is now statuary hall; that of the senate is now the supreme court chamber. Of course the interior of the latter was all refitted when the change was made. We don't know what became of the old senate seats.

The Presidency.

"If the Presidency devolves upon the secretary of state at a time when Congress is not in session, would he be obliged to convene Congress on taking his office giving 20 days' notice?"—J. C. C., Wausaukee, Wis.

The Presidential succession law provides that "the acting President must, upon taking office, convene Congress, if not in session at the time, in extraordinary session, giving 20 days' notice."

Legal Holidays.

"Is there any law in the United States that provides for a day called a legal holiday, where a man can take that day for himself and compel his employer to pay him for same?"—E. F., Graytown, Ohio.

The United States Congress has never passed a law for any legal holiday. Hence there is no national holiday. All holidays are made so by state laws, and the laws differ in their provisions in the different states. It would require an investigation into the laws and court decisions of the 45 states to answer your question.

Xmas.

"Why is X put before mas to mean Christmas, or why is Christmas called Xmas?"—S. S. H., Lexington, N. C.

As you know, the gospels and the remainder of the New Testament were written in Greek. The name of Christ in that language is Christos. The first two Greek letters of the name are XP. The X is called chi, and is sounded ch. The P is called rho and is sounded r. So the XP stands for Chr. These letters, one written over the other, were largely used in the early centuries of Christianity for Christ's name, and hence to mark the tomb of a Christian. The habit has persisted, in writing, to use X for the word Christ, in combination; Xtn, Christian; Xty, Christianity; Xmas Christmas. These abbreviations should never be used in printing; and to say Xmas is an evidence of ignorance. Wherever X is used in such a connection it is pronounced Christ.

Form of Government.

J. G., Herman, Mo.: The mere name, "republic" or "monarchy," tells little in these days. France is in form a republic; in fact, it is a military autocracy. Great Britain is a monarchy, but its people enjoy as much actual freedom as do we of the United States. It is all right for any government to keep out "undesirable" immigrants, but the Boers have never claimed the outlanders were undesirable. They never took any steps to keep them from coming in and developing the country, for the Boers benefited thereby. What they did was to refuse them the right to become citizens. So far as the actual government is concerned, the Boers have only the form, not the principles, of a republic. In Cape Colony, which is a British possession, the majority of the citizens are Boers, and they have the same rights as any English-born citizen. The prime minister of that colony is a Boer. That is the difference.

H. Clay Evans.

We are indebted to A. W. P., Coulterville, Ill., for the following:

"H. C. Evans went into the three months' service at the close of the war as a private in the 41st Wisconsin, served three months as quartermaster's clerk, was discharged at Chattanooga, Tenn., where he has since lived."

Felons in Army.

"If a man commits a crime and gets away and enlists in the army, can he be taken for the offense if found?"—H. N. W., Coventryville, N. Y.

Most certainly. We know there is an erroneous opinion to the contrary among the less educated people, but it is an error. Army service does not protect any one from the consequences of a felonious act.

Mule-Footed Hogs.

J. A. C., Frankfort, Ill., sends us the following:

"To correct an error in The Blade of Feb. 22. relative to the feet of all hogs being cleft, I will say that 25 or 30 years ago, there were plenty of hogs in this country with feet like a horse. We called them 'mule-footed hogs.' I believe that stock is now extinct, but there are many living witnesses who will testify that there was a breed of hogs here without toes in front, but had feet solid like those of a horse or mule."

The statement is an interesting one. We are unable to find it given in any book on natural history. Will some one cite us a printed authority—in some volume devoted to hog-raising, or on natural history? We desire to find the scientific name of the variety.

Lands for Soldiers.

"Are there any public lands, belonging to the United States, which are open to settlement or grant? If so, can a soldier who has served five years in the regular army, and been honorably discharged, obtain title to said lands without occupying the?"—F. C. L., Racine, W. Va.

There are public lands open to homesteading. The law provides that the homesteader shall live upon the lands and improve them for five years before he shall be entitled to full ownership. Soldiers who served in the civil war are, however, allowed to have the term of actual service, up to three years, deducted from this five years. Hence a soldier of the civil war, who served three years or more, would have to occupy the land only two years.

Saloons in Manila.

"I have read that there are 500 saloons in Manila since American occupation. Can you tell me how many, if any, were there before? Is it true, as some assert, that President McKinley could have prevented this multiplicity of saloons? Could it have been prevented, and how, and who is responsible for their rapid increase?"—Constant Reader, Benton City, O.

There may or may not be 500 saloons in Manila, but there are not as many as there were before the American occupation. The whole story you repeat above is part of the Democratic campaign. For four months there has been an effort made to rouse the temperance element against the President, by charging that he drinks, and so on—wilful lies, all of them. There never was a more abstemious man than the President. The editor of The Blade has known him personally for fifteen years, and knows this to be a fact.

A number of saloons were started in Manila by Americans, after the occupation. Before that, there were hundreds of vile little holes in the native quarters, where "bino," a native drink of most villainous quality, was sold. These places were meeting places for rebel conspirators. When the order was made that no one should be abroad after 7:30 in the evening, the majority of these closed up, because their only custom was after night. That order closed up everything—theatres, churches, hotels, and every other place where men congregated. Now people are allowed to be on the streets until 10:30, but after that the man who is caught by the provost guard is punished.

Considering the war conditions, it is hard to say how the matter could have been improved. The President certainly was not to blame. He is President, but he is not Czar. The condition was one that prevailed always under Spanish rule. We are quite certain drinking can no more be prevented in Manila than it can in Chicago or New York, or any other great city.

The Suez Canal.

"I claim that England owns and controls the Suez canal, that it is open to all nations by paying a certain toll, but that in case England should go to war with any nation, England would have a right to blockade the canal against the nation with which she was at war, but against no others."—M. B., Hewins, Kan.

You are wrong. By the agreement of 1888, in which all of Europe participated, the canal is strictly neutral, and is to reman under all circumstances free alike from attack or from the necessity of defense. Under the control of any single power the canal would become, in case of trouble in the east, the most important strategic point in the world. Should England attempt to blockade it against any power with which she was at war, the other nations who joined in the agreement of 1888 would have cause for war, if they chose to do so.

But though all this is true, from the location of the canal, Great Britain could control it against the navy of a foe, without having a naval vessel within 1,000 miles of it. This arises from its peculiar location. It connects the Mediterranean with t heRed Sea. No vessel can enter the Mediterranean without passing Gibraltar, which England owns, and where she always maintains a powerful fleet. Similarly, no vessel could enter the Suez canal from the other end without coming through the Red Sea. At Aden, east of the mouth of the Red Sea, England has another powerful naval station. This is at the gateway from the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean. Between these two points are numerous coaling stations, and British influence spreads all along the shore of the Red Sea. Aden is the most populous city in Arabia. It lies on an inlet connected by a strip of sand with the mainland. Its position is at the foot of a natural fortress, easy of defense, near two deep and well sheltered harbors. Overlooking the eastern port is an extinct volcano, upon which have been constructed the modern fortifications. These peculiarities have given the place the name of "the Gibraltar of the East."

Who Can Tell?

"I have seen an ornament or decoration which was found a few miles from Stithton, Ky., on the ground where was once fought a desperate battle between early settlers and Indians. The object is an open-work casting of brass or bronze, dark with age, but not corroded, about four by five inches in size and weighing eight ounces; oval in form.

"The central figure is a harp, the top and one side being formed by a winged human figure. Around this is a wreath, above it a crown. Outside the wreath, in relief, in Roman capitals, is the inscription, 'Virtutis ad Namurcam Praemium.' There are six projections on the back, evidently to secure it to clothing or accouterments. A large plain slide or buckle of the same metal was found at the same time and place. Can any reader give any information as to its probable origin?"—E., Stithton, Ky.

Faster Than the Wind.

"Can a perfectly fitted sail-boat sail faster per hour than the wind blows? And can an ice-boat go faster per hour than the wind?"—H. R. J., De Soto, Wis.

We are not sure a sail-boat can go faster than the wind that drives it. The friction of the water on her hull would probably prevent so great a speed. But in ice-boats the friction is very small, and they can easily go faster than the wind. The writer has ridden on an ice-boat on Maumee Bay, which begins at the mouth of the Maumee river, 4 miles below Toledo, at the rate of 60 miles an hour—a mile a minute—when the wind was 40 miles an hour.

A Correction.

J. R. S., Pelican Lake, Minn., says: "I note a miscellaneous item in your paper of Feb. 15, which I think incorrect. It says that postmasters of a certain class are paid according to stamps sold, which is wrong. It is stamps canceled. All they get from stamps sold is the trouble of sending the money to the Postoffice department. The stamps are sent to the cities in small amounts, to mail order stores and newspapers. I am a reader of The Blade, and want it to be correct."

Citizenship.

"If a man is born in the United States, and goes to Canada, enters there as a settler, does he lose his rights as an American citizen? If so, can he take naturalization papers out, and become a citizen again?"—M. T. J., Havre, Mont.

Does the Canadian law allow one not a citizen, or who has not declared his intention of becoming a citizen, to enter land? We do not know. If it does not, than he would have to become a Canadian citizen, and lose his American citizenship. There is nothing to prevent his being naturalized in the United States afterward, so far as we know.

Ladysmith.

"We are at a loss to know the population, or about the population of Ladysmith, in Natal South Africa. Will you please give it?"—J. S. L., Meridian, Cal.

In 1892 its population was 2,000. It was probably twice that when the war began. It was chosen for its position as a strategic point, not for its size.

Miscellaneous.

G. B., Sago, W. Va.: We have not seen a copy in years, and don't know where it can be found.

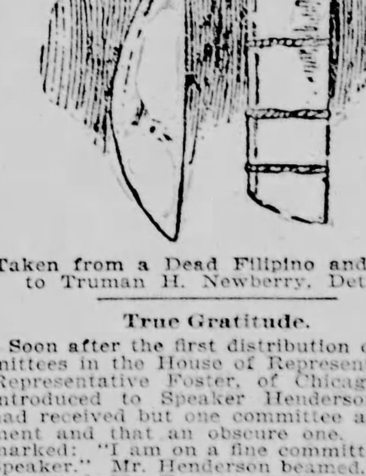
J. S., Lone Mountain, Tenn.: Co. C, 11th U. S. Infantry, is stationed at San Sebastian, Puerto Rico; headquarters of the regiment of San Juan.

J. C. Crowson, Tenn.: You will find all we know about Columbian half-dollars in the Bureau of Weekly Blade of Feb. 22. No company bought up the issue.

W. C., Louisiana, Mo.: Please read the rules above. The editor of the Bureau is forbidden to answer questions as to the value of old coins, or to give business addresses. Sorry, but must obey orders.

F. M., Cherry Flats, Pa.: The item you send is all right, but the wrong head was placed over it, and the mistake not detected. Gen. Shafter retired, having reached the age limit of 62 years, from the regular army, but he is still a major general of volunteers, and in command of the Department of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco.

A FILIPONO BOLO.



Taken from a Dead Filipino and Given to Truman H. Newberry, Detroit.

True Gratitude.

Soon after the first distribution of committees in the House of Representatives, Representative Foster, of Chicago, was introduced to Speaker Henderson. He had received but one committee appointment and that an obscure one. He remarked: "I am on a fine committee, Mr. Speaker." Mr. Henderson beamed. "I am very glad, Mr. Foster, you like your appointment," he said. "Oh," said Mr. Foster, solemnly, "I refer to the committee of the whole. You know I am a member of that." While the speaker was gasping for breath the new member from Chicago added: "At the same time, if you are very anxious to please, I would not object to being in your debt for some other good committee." And the speaker passed his box of Philippine cigars.—San Francisco Wave.

"In Union There is Strength."

True strength consists in the union, the harmonious working together, of every part of the human organism. This strength can never be obtained if the blood is impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard prescription for purifying the blood.

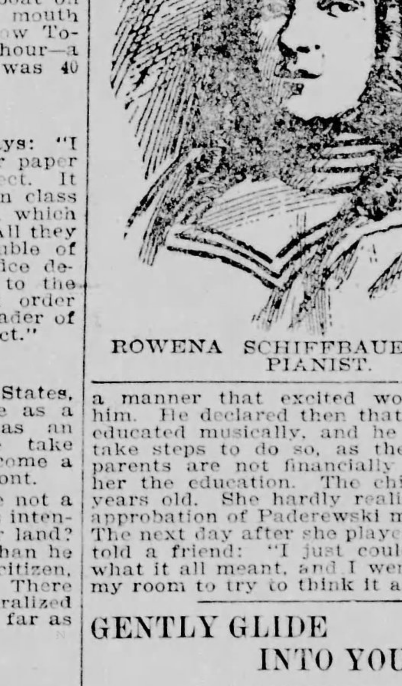
Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

THE DREAM OF MOTHERHOOD COMES TRUE WHEN DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION IS USED.

Mrs. Axel Kjer, of Gordonville, Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., writes: "When I look at my little boy I feel it my duty to write you. Perhaps some one will see my testimony and be led to use your 'Favorite Prescription' and be blessed in the same way. I took nine bottles and to my surprise it carried me through and gave us as fine a little boy as ever was. Weighed ten and one-half pounds. He is now five months old, has never been sick a day, and is so strong that every body who sees him wonders at him. He is so playful and holds himself up so well."

IS A PROTEGE OF PADEREWSKI

The events of one night, recently, says the Kansas City Star, probably changed the whole course of the life of Rowena Schiffbauer, the little musical wonder of Kansas City, Kas. Paderewski, the great pianist, heard her play last Thursday night after he had given his concert in Convention hall, and pronounced her a marvel. She improvised a composition from a theme given her by the pianist in



ROWENA SCHIFFBAUER, CHILD PIANIST.

a manner that excited wonderment in him. He declared then that she must be educated musically, and he may himself take steps to do so, as the little girl's parents are not financially able to give her the education. The child is only 11 years old. She hardly realizes what the approbation of Paderewski means for her. The next day after she played for him she told a friend: "I just could not realize what it all meant, and I went upstairs to my room to try to think it all out alone."

GENTLY GLIDE INTO YOUR PLACE

Before she learns how to eat properly or place her napkin or manage an ice, says the New York World, the wise woman makes it a point to see that she knows how to seat herself at the table. This may seem a simple task, yet many have found, to their discomfort, that it is difficult.

To take a seat at table when there is

DO NOT SEAT YOURSELF THIS WAY.

no servant standing ready to assist, demands practice and experience. Many a debutante at her first dinner has been confronted with this problem without having prepared for it.

Never grasp both sides of the chair back at once, and standing in front of the chair, in a half-sitting posture, "hitch" the chair into place. This is decidedly awkward and vulgar. Go

THE RIGHT WAY TO SEAT ONE'S SELF.

about it deliberately. Gather your dress evenly to one side, out of the way of the chair legs, and grasping the top of the chair with one hand, gently slide into place. After a little practice this can be done gracefully and with ease.

In rising from the table slip out of your chair rather than push it back. If it is pushed back the effect is awkward, and the disagreeable grating sound produced by the chair legs being rubbed against the floor will draw attention to you.

Approving.

"Yes," said Farmer Corntossel, "let Josh go right ahead playin' golf. I reckon it'll do him good."

"You said you thought it was a waste of time yesterday," said his wife.

"I've changed my mind. If he keeps on practicin' with them sticks a few years mebbe there won't be so much danger of cuttin' hisself when he tries to han'le a scythe."—Washington Star.

FAUNTLEROY IN REAL LIFE

A Chicago Child Which Duplicates Him For Natural Politeness.

When the story of Little Lord Fauntleroy first turned three fourths of the mothers in the land into "Dearests" and four-fifths of the small youngsters of America into dandified little images in scarlet sashes and ruffled collars, there were many wise readers who shook their heads in incredulous amusement over the diplomatic answers of the tactful Cedric Errol, even while they enjoyed the interesting adventures of the transplanted tiny lord, says the Chicago Chronicle.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy is certainly the dearest little fellow in the world," said

"WHERE ARE THE OLD WOMEN, GRANDMA?"

one of these wise grown-ups, "but he isn't the least bit like any little boy I know. In fact, I don't believe any such gracious little boy exists outside of the pages of that book."

But there does exist such a gracious little boy and he is right here in the very heart of Chicago. He is a typical little chip of a parental older block and he seems to have acquired quite naturally the pretty ways and manners which distinguish his tactful father. The dear little boy is scarcely 3 years old, yet he is gaining quite a reputation for pretty speeches that would not be disdained by many an older society man of Chicago.

Recently the small child was taken to visit his grandmother, an "old, old lady," who resided in the country, whose household was managed by a number of "old, old" servants, and who had two rather anciently inclined companions living with her. Such an environment was totally strange to the little boy who was 3 years young, accustomed to the society of a number of sisters and brothers and to a group of neighborhood children of his own or a younger age.

The unusual surroundings, however, did not appear to make much impression on the happy mind of the sturdy little fellow. He seemed equally at home with old and young and equally contented with urban and suburban surroundings. His apparent absence of all desire for more youthful companionship was a subject of much perplexed speculation to the group of old ladies, who kept wondering day by day if he really felt as entertained as he made believe to be. Finally, it was resolved to put the little fellow, who was startlingly truthful, to the test, and the grandmother began the catechism one morning at breakfast while her gandchild was sampling the delights of oatmeal and cream.

"Which do you like best, Willie, my dear, living here in the country or living in the big city, where your father is?"

"I like it here when I am here, grandma," returned the child with a pretty smile, "but when I am back home in the city I like that best, too."

"Well," persisted the pleased grandmother, "but don't you miss all your little brothers and sisters and miss playing with them and with the little boys and girls next door? Wouldn't you rather be with them than with such a lot of old women as you see around here?"

Such a surprised face turned toward the speaker from the oatmeal bowl while the tiny hand that held the spoon was allowed to drop unheeded on the table. Then a child's voice asked wonderingly:

"Where are the old women, grandma?"

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Drummer's Little Joke.

"Why didn't you call me at 6?" roared a commercial traveler in one of the Firmingham hotels, as he faced the "boots" angrily.

"I did," calmly replied the man.

"You did not."

"I tell you I did, sir."

"You did not, and I can prove it."

"Prove it, then."

"Well, you did not call me at 6 o'clock because I never asked to be called at 6 or any such unearthly hour; and if you had called me at 6 I should have punched your head."

Then he went to breakfast, grinning all over his face.—Weekly Telegraph.

Big Wild Hog Killed.

For years a wild hog of enormous size has had his lair on the Caroline side of the Tuckahoe River, near its mouth, in the marshes and cripples. He ravaged corn fields on both sides of the river, and year after year broke up melon and pumpkin patches. He was frequently hunted, but whipped the dogs, killed some of them and escaped the shots of the huntsmen. His place of refuge when hard pressed was a dense swamp inaccessible to dogs and men. Last Saturday, Mr. Andrew Slaughter's dogs got on the boar's trail in the Hell Point marsh, near Euston, Md., and worked him out into the open. Mr. Slaughter armed himself with a No. 10 gun, shot at the animal from the Talbot side four times and killed him. He weighed 1,100 pounds. His tusks were six inches long outside the lips.—Baltimore Sun.

His Sudden Belief.

"George," she said, and her brilliant eyes sought the glowing embers, "I don't believe you love me as you used to."

"Why, Fanny!" he exclaimed, slipping on his dragoon embroidered slippers, "you are my idol."

"But you don't show it; you don't worship me a tiny bit."

"Fanny!" and his voice rang with all that is empyreal, "only the wicked worship idols."

And with a gaze of uncertainty she again sought the embers.

Her Reasons.

Fannie—If you are so positive that Harry loves you, why, for goodness' sake don't you accept him and get married?

Jane—He won't ask me.—Detroit Free Press.

Jealousy.

"I suppose there is a great deal of jealousy among your generals."

"A great deal," answered the Filipino chief, gloomily. "We have an army scandal at hand. The man who claims to hold the record for long-distance retreats is accused of violating the rules of such contests and using a pacemaker."—Washington Star.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

SEED DUE BILL FREE

To get new customers to test my Seeds, I will mail my 1900 Catalogue, filled with more bargains than ever and a 10c Due Bill good for 10c worth of Seeds for trial absolutely free. All the Best Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Roses, Farm Seeds, Potatoes, etc., at lowest prices. Nine Great Novelties offered without names. I will pay $50. FOR A NAME for each. Many other novelties offered, including Ginseng, the great money making plant. Over 20 varieties shown in colors. $1100 in cash premiums offered. Don't give your order until you see this new catalogue. You'll be surprised at my bargain offers. Send your name on a postal for catalogue today. It is FREE to all. Tell your friends to send too.

F. B. MILLS, Box207 Rosehill, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Feeding Corn-and-Cob Meal.

G. S., Pennsylvania: Much experimental feeding has been done to throw light on the question of feeding corn and cob together, and the information has been favorable. It is assumed that the pure meal packs in the digestive organs, and whenever the corn and cob are fed together the animal is enabled to digest the corn more completely. The cob must be ground very fine. The experiment stations have shown that, pound for pound, for feeding purposes, the corncob has practically the same value as corn. At the Maine experiment station, Prof. Jordan fed two lots of pigs 81 days, one receiving corn and cob meal, the other pure meal. There was little difference in the gain made by each lot. Prof. Shelton, at the Kansas station, found that it required 650 pounds of corn and cob to make 100 pounds of gain when fed to pigs, while it required 670 pounds of pure meal to make an equal gain. In their feeding, Prof. Shelton also found favorable results from the use of the cob with the corn. Mrs. N. H. Gentry, the noted swine breeder of Missouri, likes the corn-and-cob meal, if the cob is ground finely, and says that most of the bone element of the corn is in the cob. He has fed it for a length of time, and also cooks it with shorts or ground oats, or both. The corn and cob, when ground, should not be in the least mouldy.

Black Leg.

M. E., Nebraska, and F. H. B. West Virginia: If either of you are sure you have a cure for black leg, the editor will be pleased to publish the recipe in The Blade for the benefit of readers. If you will write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., attention may be given you.

Feeding Young Lambs.

H. L. K., Wisconsin: Lambs may be weaned at three months, and four months' suckling is ample. To bring lambs up by hand with as little work as possible, it is only necessary to say that very young lambs must have a full share of milk. In feeding milk, Stewart recommends a small tin can with a small spout. An air-hole is punched in the cork, and a piece of sponge covered with cloth is tied upon the end of the spout. The flow is thus made easy and equal, and the lamb will soon suck it eagerly. As the lamb grows older, feed consisting of oats, rye and wheat bran ground together very finely may be placed in troughs or boxes and slightly salted. The lambs will soon learn to eat this, and will go to it several times a day. If it is desired that the lamb shall run with the ewe, a partition should be put up, so that the ewe cannot get at the feed. The partition should have a hole in it sufficitnely large for the lamb to crawl through. Lambs must be kept warm.

Mare Twenty-five Years Old.

Subscriber, Ohio:—Your mare is suffering from a disease called leucorrhoea. A catheter must be introduced into the womb, anll purulent accumulations drawn off. Then a quart of tepid water in which is stirred two teaspoonfuls of carbolic acid and half a drachm of tannic acid should be injected. Repeat this twice a day. Give 2 drachms sulphate of iron inwardly once a day for a week. While giving this give bran mashes to keep the bowels working properly. A disease of this kind requires the services of a veterinary. If there is one near you he should be called.

To Kill Lice on Cats.

S., Oregon:—To kill lice on a cat take of pyrethrum 3 tablespoonfuls, water, ½ gallon. The water must be warm, not hot, stir the pyrethrum well in the water, dip the cat in it, being sure to get the cat thoroughly wet. Take the animal out, and let the water dry on it. The cat should be kept in a warm place, in a box, if possible, to keep it out of the cold. Pyrethrum, or insect powder may be had at any drug store.

Lame in Left Hind Foot or Leg.

W. T. F., Tennessee:—The editor can not determine from your letter, just where the lameness is located. As the lameness shifts about and diminishes on motion, rheumatism is indicated, and "knuckling over" of the hind foot would show lameness of that foot. If the hoof shows contraction, open up the heels, examine the frog carefully, and poultice the foot for three or four days. Then apply the following ointment to the hoof: Tar, Burgundy pitch and mutton suet of each equal parts. If you find that the lameness shifts frequently, give this internally: Pine tar, 2 ozs.; pulverized gentian root, 1 oz. Mix all together, and divide into 8 balls. Give the horse two weeks' rest, and feed no corn. Give a bran mash every other day for a week. The horse must be blanketed and kept in a warm place.

Warts on Teats.

A. B. P., Kentucky:—There is no infallible cure for warts. Sometimes they will disappear without treatment, and in other instances they are very persistent. Warts will frequently die out by applying salt and lard to them in the proportion of three tablespoonsfuls of lard to one of salt. This must be applied every day for a week. When warts are long and hard, a double thread tied tightly around them will cause them to drop off. The thread should be tightened every four or five days.

Worms in Dog.

J. N. K., Missouri:—Give the dog nothing to eat for 15 hours; then give him one drachm of arica nut, coarsely powdered made into a pill with syrup. Five hours later give two tablespoonfuls of castor oil, and when this operates give this: 20 drops oil of male fern and a tablespoonful of olive oil.

Urethral Inflammation.

J. T. W., Kentucky: Your horse is suffering from urethral inflammation. Give the horse 1 pint of raw linseed oil, and afterward 1 ounce of bicarbonate of soda in drinking water three times a day for about four days. Apply sweet oil to the penis and sheath. Leave this on for about two hours and then wash it off with warm water and soap. Dry as well as possible. This must be carefully done. The urethra should be injected with nitrate of silver, 15 grains; water, 1 pint. As the treatment requires skill, if you have a veterinary in your vicinity you should call him. The injection should be made once a day for a week.

Pig Had Quinsy—Bunch Below Knee.

T. M. W., South Dakota: Your pig had quinsy, which is a common disease. For the ulcers rub them with alum and rosin, pulverized, equal parts. The sores should be washed with warm water and soap before sprinkling. To treat the dry scales, first wash the parts affected with soft soap and warm water. Then dry and apply this: Lard, 2 ozs.; sulphur, 1 oz. If the pig is in good flesh an ounce of sulphate of magnesia should be administered. The lump on your horse on front leg, near the joint, is a splint. Bathe the part for an hour, once a day, with water as warm as the hand will bear. The bathing, or fomentation, should be kept up until the fever is all out, which may require three or four days. Dry well after each fomentation and wrap over the part with a soft bandage. After the fever is gone, rub a little of this in once a day for about 5 days: Bin-iodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 2 ozs. Mix well. It should be washed off once a day, the part dried and application again made. The leg must be kept wrapped to keep the animal from biting the knee.

Old Mare Poor.

P. D. L., North Dakota: Examine the teeth of your old mare, to learn if they are all sound, so that she can masticate her food properly. Give her 15 ozs. raw linseed oil, and after it operates, give this: Baking soda, powdered ginger and powdered gentian, equal parts. Give a heaping tablespoonful twice a day before feeding, for a week. Dissolve each powder in half a pint of water, and give as a drench.

Milk Too Strong for Use.

W. H. C., Indiana: You cow needs a cathartic. Give her 1 pound sulphate of magnesia in three pints of warm (not hot) water. After the physic works, give her a daily dose of 1 oz. hyposulphite of soda for two weeks, sprinkled over a mess of scalded bran or cut feed. See that the pans are not placed near anything that may taint the milk

Young Hen Lays Bitter Eggs.

W. M., Indiana: Change the feed of your young hen. She will get over laying bitter eggs, if fed in the right direction. Give her a good ration of clover cut fine and put in water just sufficient to make it swell. To start with, give her a full teaspoonful of castor oil. Give plenty of sharp grit. A full tablespoonful of boiled bran with a little boiled beef in it once a day, is good. The bran should be made crumbly.

Horse Wobbles When He Walks.

E. J., Washington: Your veterinary would know more about the case than the editor as he has personally examined the animal. General palsy is never found in the horse, it being always partial or limited in extent. Paralysis of the hind extremities is of frequent occurrence and is known as parapligia. You may try this: Open the bowels with a pint of raw linseed oil, and afterward give internally, this; nux vomica, 1 oz.; pulverized gentian root, 2 ozs.; Jamaica ginger, 1 oz. Mix and divide into 12 powders. Give a powder night and morning. Apply a thick blanket to the small of the back, wringing out in hot water. This should be done for an hour twice a day for a week. When the water in one blanket begins to cool, take it off and apply another. When the blanket is taken off, dry the back, and rub in some of this: Spirits of heartshorn, 4 ozs.; linseed oil, 1 pint. If, as you say, the animal's urine is all right, give no diuretic medicine.

Hair Will Not Grow on Tail.

W. H. S., Kansas: Wash the colt's tail well with warm water and soap. Then dry it, and apply this: Sweet oil, 1 pint; sulphur, 3 ozs. Shake well and rub some well in twice a week. If the hair follicles are dead, the hair will not grow.

Evergreens From Seed.

O. G. Kansas: Evergreen seed may be sown in your climate by the middle of April. It should be in a rich, light soil. Drop seeds 4 inches apart. The young shoots need protection during the winter. Set out the plants in the second year in permanent place. Evergreens are propagated by layers. The time is about May 15. Take young shoots of the present year, as they do not succeed well from those of the old wood. When the young shoots are from 8 to 12 inches long, lay them into the earth, from two to six inches deep, according to their size. Fasten them well with hooked pegs and draw the earth over the parts laid. When young water them moderately, and repeat it occasionally. This will keep the earth moist and encourage their shooting. Many kinds will be rooted by October, and may then be taken off and removed. Evergreens should be shaded a little after having newly come up, to protect them from the midday sun.

Sheep Have Trembles.

L. S. A., Iowa:—Your sheep seem to be affected with a disease known as trembles. This is brought on by plethora from continued high feeding, or from indigestion or other disturbances of the condition of the digestive organs, causing determination of blood to the head. Animals in poor condition, subject to cold or exposure, suffer from the disease. Its effects are varied. "In some cases," says Stewart, "the animal loses power over some of its limbs; the hinder half of the bodies of some are rendered incapable of motion; in others, stands, trembles violently, with the head drawn back, or to one side, the jaws are tightly closed, and froth is forced through the teeth and lips; the breathing is hurried and the fit, which lasts for a short time, recurs at short intervals. At other times the animal, which may appear perfectly well, will suddenly spring from the ground, scream and fall dead; others will fall, deprived of motion, and remain sprawling with limbs stretched out until they die of starvation. The power of swallowing is gone, and there is generally very great difficulty of breathing in consequence of the affection of the pneumogastric nerve and the resulting paralysis or spasmodic condition of the muscles of the throat and chest." On the first attack, bleeding from the facial vein is the proper remedy, and generally gives immediate relief. But after the animal has passed through this stage, a condition of collapse follows, and instead of depletion the opposite course is necessary. Warm milk or gruel, sweetened and mixed with ginger, followed by a teaspoonful of acomatic spirits of ammonia, or one scruple of carbonate of ammonia mixed with cold linseed tea, should be given. If the bowels are constipated, a dose of linseed oil (2½ ozs.) should be given. On recovery, the food should be improved in character, and a daily dose of one scruple of sulphate of copper may be given, mixed with molasses and placed on the tongue. This disease is at times frequent among flocks. As the ewes are all heavy with lamb as little doctoring as possible should be done until after lambing. If the sheep are fat, reduce the feed some, but if not, feed well. In either case, the food should be of the best. Keep the sheep in a comfortable place.

Heifer Very Poor.

T. E. K., South Dakota: Your 2-year-old heifer is suffering either from indigestion or tuberculosis. Try this, and if she does not gain flesh, you should have her examined for tuberculosis: Three-fourths pound sulphate of magnesia stirred in three pints of warm water. After this, give carbonate of iron, 4 ozs.; powdered gentian, 4 ozs.; common salt, 4 ozs.; powdered fungreek, 4 ozs. Mix. Give a heaping tablespoonful three times a day. In addition, three tablespoonfuls of powdered charcoal should be mixed with the heifer's food three times a day. Keep rock salt where she may lick it at will. Change her feed. Give no millet hay or corn for a month. If the bowels become constipated, feed freely of bran mashes until they work properly.

Cow Has Mammitis.

L. A. C., West Virginia: Your cow has mammitis. Give her 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre twice a day for three days, in drinking water. Also give 1 oz. hyposulphite of soda after the saltpetre has been given, once a day for a week, in scalded bran or cut feed. Rub the udder with 1 drachm iodide of potassium and 4 ozs. glycerine, dissolved in a as little water as will make the solution. Rub this in with gentle hand friction. If there is heat in the udder, bathe it with water as hot as the hand will bear. Wipe dry after the fomentation. As the editor does not know the ingredients of the condition powders you are giving your calves, he would not feel safe in giving advice regarding your calves so long as you are using the powders.

Hog Has Weak Legs.

J. S. C., Missouri: Fat hogs frequently break down in the legs, and the best thing to do in such a case is to get the hog to the butcher as soon as possible, as it does not pay to doctor. Sometimes a hog will recover by giving 1½ ozs sulphate of magnesia in slops, repeating it in three days, and reducing the feed a little for a week.

Suffering From Indigestion.

H. C. S., Kansas: Give your mare a pint of raw linseed oil, and afterward this: Baking powder, ginger and powdered gentian, equal parts. Mix and give a heaping tablespoonful twice a day before feeding, in half a pint of water as a drench. Give for a week. Do not give her ice cold water, as that will increase the colicky pains. Change her feed.

Received.

From Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas: Bulletin No. 55: Plant Breeding by Bud Selection.——Gophers and Crab Grass versus Alfalfa.

From Kansas State Board of Agriculture: Disking Alfalfa to Destroy Insects. ——A Dairy Talk. Both interesting and valuable.

From U. S. Department of Agriculture: The Apple and How to Grow it. ——Report on the Agricultural Capabilities of Alaska.——Irrigation in the Rocky Mountain States. By J. C. Ulrich. ——Some Miscellaneous Results of the Work of the Division of Entomology IV. Prepared under the direction of L. O. Howard, entomologist.——Rice Culture in the United States. By Dr. S. A. Knapp.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To Exterminate Canada Thistles.

Editor Blade Farmstead: In an issue of The Blade you gave a method of destroying Canada thistles, which I believe I can beat, viz.: In fall sow field to be treated to rye. The following June, when thistles are in bloom, hang a chain to right end of evener and to beam of plow where coulter is or should be, leaving it long enough to loup back just under the turning furrow slice. It must be a good plow with sharp share.

After this use cultivator or sharp spring-tooth harrow to keep young thistles cut off or buried. In fall sow to wheat if in wheat section. If not plant to hoed crop the following spring.—W. W. R., South Dakota.

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I have just published a little book in regard to this blessed truth called "A Message of Health and Healing." If you write to me I will gladly send you a COPY FREE. It gives many interesting facts and convincing testimonials. Enclose 2-cent stamp for postage. S. A. Jefferson, C. S. B., Room 3 Fairbanks Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SHE GAVE THEM ALL A SCARE

When she entered the restaurant and passed down the aisle, every head turned to watch her, says the Chicago Tribune. It was after 1 o'clock, but the tables were well filled yet, and ignoring the seat to which the head waiter directed her, she deliberately chose an isolated one at the far end of the room.

It was not the swell tailor-made suit she wore, nor the striking style about her whole appearance that attracted attention, but the anxious, worn look on her face and her evident desire to be far from the madding crowd.

She gave her order listlessly—a sardine sandwich and a dish of ice cream—then sat with one cheek leaning on her had, and gazing fixedly at the glass of water beside her.

The young man at the nearest table was interested, and his Boston fry grew cold as he watched the changing expressions on her face. Once or twice she moved restlessly as if half-inclined to have the place, then relapsed into abstraction again, her face white and drawn.

Suddenly she raised her head and cast a furtive glance about as if to assure herself that she was unobserved. The

Boston fry received attention at once, but before a single oyster had found a resting place a movement on the part of the tailor-made girl startled every one.

She had drawn a small phial from an inner pocket, and with hands that trembled, poured half its contents into the glass of water. The waiter was fast approaching, and the sardines and ice-cream fell with a crash to the floor as he made a dash forward; she hastily swallowed the contents of the glass before he could reach her.

The young man gasped and rose, with visions of green-blue faces and convulsive struggles in his mind's eye. A benevolent old man near the door started for the nearest policeman, and the waiter snatched the emptied glass from her with a horrified cry and raised it to his nostrils.

"Carbolic acid?" exclaimed the young man; but the waiter smiled a sickly, ghastly smile as he bent over the debris of mingled ice-cream and sardines.

"Nope," he whispered, sadly. "Peppermint."

The Unlucky Thirteenth.

Somehow the talk had drifted on superstition. The red-faced man was the last to speak: "Gentlemen," he said, "I've always been superstitious since one cold night last winter. I was feeling bad—had had a little trouble, and I made up my mind to drown my sorrows, for a time at least. I went into the first saloon I came across, and I stood at the bar and drank twelve cocktails in less than one hour. As heaven is my judge, gentlemen, when I started to pour down the thirteenth my hands became numb, my legs refused to support me and I fell to the floor helpless. Believe me or not, but I say there is something uncanny and strange in the number 13."—Indianapolis Sun.

The Savage Bachelor.

"By the way," said the Sweet Young Thing, gently, "I read not long since of a lunatic being restored to reason by a blow on the head. But this was a lunatic, not an idiot." With that she gave a thoughtful look at her daily enemy.

"I knew of an idiot getting cured that way," the Savage Bachelor hastened to answer. "As soon as she hit him with a flat-iron he applied for a divorce."—Indianapolis Press.

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How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1142 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show how men write him:

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"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and after a few days use can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and he wants every man to have it.

PATENTS.

Patents A. S. Pattison, 626 F St., Wash., D.C. Advice as to patent ability and inventors' Guide free. Mention BLADE.

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1427 Silk Fringe Cards, Love, Transparent, Escort & Acquaintance Cards, New Puzzles, New Games, Premium Articles, &c. Finest Sample Book of Visiting & Hidden Name Cards, Biggest Catalogue. Send 2c stamp for all. OHIO CARD CO., CADIZ, OHIO. CARDS

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Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

'Come unto these yellow sands,
And then take hands;
Courtsied when you have and kiss'd
The wild waves whist.
Foot it featly here and there,
And sweet sprites the burthen bear!
Hark! hark!"

"I have ever treasured this bit of paper and ever shall. It pleaseth me much to sing it sometimes unto a pleasant old melody that suits it well. 'Tis from Master Shakespeare's play, and called Ariel's Song," says Mary Paget in the volume which bears her name as title.

Written with a delightful old world flavor which is carried throughout all the pages, this charming love romance of old Bermuda is very fascinating in its resemblance to the ancient style of literature of by-gone days.

The story of the book is simple, though entertaining, and the author, Minna Caroline Smith, composes the narrative in the form of a diary written by Mary Paget herself, who, "though known as widow in this our town of St. George's, and truly throughout these islands, it is meet that it should be set down how it is that I am held in good esteem by this godly people, who am not nor yet have been a lawful wife."

This rather perplexing state of affairs was brought about when the doctrines of the dissenters first gained converts among the early settlers in Bermuda, then called the Summer Islands, and how matters were adjusted will be discovered by the reader.

The Macmillan Co., New York.

Two fine volumes come from Harper and Brothers in The Haworth edition of the works of Charlotte Bronte. These are Villette with an introduction by Mrs. Humphrey Ward and Shirley with words from the same pen. This edition is a splendid specimen of fine press work, and is worthy of a place in any library. It is presented in seven volumes, which are well illustrated. Besides the prefaces by Mrs. Ward there are also introductions and notes by Clement K. Shorter, all of these things adding in no small degree to the value of the edition.

A story full of romantic adventure is told by Edward S. Van Zile in a volume entitled With Sword and Crucifix. It claims to be an account of the strange adventures of a French nobleman, Count Louis de Sancerre, who went with de la Salle upon his voyage of discovery on the lower Mississippi, in the year 1682.

The story is well told. The reader follows De Sancerre, in his adventures among the children of the sun to whom he went by command of De la Salle, with the greatest interest. The author has allowed a considerable play to his imagination in some of the descriptions, especially that of the great temple where the "fire burned always," and which the Indian Chatenme lost his life in endeavoring to put out—also in the saving of the maiden who was held to be by these superstitious people the spirit of the sun.

The volume is published by Harper and Brothers.

Thro' Fire to Fortune is Mrs. Alexander's latest contribution to the list of light literature. The scenes are enacted in London and its vicinity, and the story relates the life experiences of a young girl, Cara Leigh, who makes her first appearance in the guise of a working girl. The heroine, though well born, had fallen from her high estate through the failings of her unstable father, the latter contracting a low marriage after the death of Cara's mother, and after his departure from life the girl is left amid uncongenial surroundings and in ignorance of her birthright. R. B. Fenno & Co., New York.

A new collection of short stories from the skillful pen of Professor Robert G. D. Roberts, is entitled By the Marshes of Minas, and is a volume of connected romances of love and adventure when the French were making their last struggle to retain their hold upon the peninsula of Acadie—now called Nova Scotia. The book is named from those wide sea meadows and that restless water around which chiefly clusters the romance of Acadian story.

There are twelve stories in the group, and among some of the strongest of them may be mentioned By the Thickness of a Door, The Blue Dwarf of Belle Mare, and The Eye of Gluskap.

Published by Silver, Burdett & Co., New York.

Like most of the historical novels, The Gentleman Pensioner, by Albert Lee, is written in the form of a personal narrative by the hero of the account, Fairfax Flamsteed. The story is an English historical romance of the sixteenth century, and sets forth the adventures of one of Queen Elizabeth's bodyguard, known as the "Gentleman Pensioners."

The romance is interlarded with depictions of the social conditions and manners of the time, and a number of well known historical personages play an active part in the drama, which is filled with the riotous scenes enacted in those tumultuous days.

D. Appleton and Company, New York.

Aboard the American Duchess is a sensational novel by George L. Myers, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

After a few introductory pages, the story is told in the first person by Charles Gibbon, a young sea captain, who proves to be the hero of the tale. The American Duchess is supposed to be a pleasure yacht, but is really used as a means of nefarious money-getting by its owners, who are unscrupulous villains. It is apparently employed in cruising about with different parties of people in search of health or enjoyment, and who are able to pay large sums for the diversions, but it gradually becomes evident that those who are designated on the passenger list as "specials" invariably die at sea, as the American Duchess sinks all obstructions.

The Final Goal is a love story written by Bessie Dill, and published by the J. B. Lippincott company, Philadelphia.

The scenes are laid in Scotland, and the hero, James Maitland, is a very human sort of a character, but, unfortunately born with the bar sinister across his escutcheon, of which fact, however, he is kept in ignorance until he attains to manhood, when it is accidentally revealed to him at a time that interferes seriously with his heart affairs.

Taliesin, A Masque, is the fourth number of Launcelot and Guenevere, a poem in dramas written by Richard Hovey, and issued from the press of Small, Maynard and Co., Boston.

The book comes in the form of a pocket edition and has been copyrighted for dramatic purposes.

Egypt, by Laura G. Collins, is a dainty volume of rhythmical verse which gracefully describes the great mysterious land of the Pharoahs, its enigmatical Sphynx, its historic Nile, and vast, titanic Pyramids. The book in itself is of most esthetic workmanship and a fine specimen of artistic printing and illustration, the latter being done by J. Augustus Knapp.

The Robert Clarke Co., Cincinnati.

In the Putnam's series of American Men of Energy, the latest is the story of Henry Knox, a soldier of the Revolution, and one of Washington's most trusted friends and companions. The author, Noah Brooks, the well-known historical writer, has made this work a labor of love, his family having been allied to that of Knox, and the name of the latter with traditions of his greatness being in the nature of household words.

The author has made a brilliant picture of the career of Knox through the years when the struggle was going on. In all of the perils and sufferings of these weary months he was sustained by the devotion of his wife, which never failed him. Some very amusing stories of their differences of opinion are, however, given, showing that when two such strong characters come together, harmony is not always continuous, no matter how deep is the love which exists in their hearts.

The volume is profusely illustrated and is a fine addition to this valuable series of books.

A work which has been long needed in the interests of forest preservation has been published by G. P. Putnam's Sons under the title of North American Forests and Forestry. The author is Ernest Bruncken, who was secretary of the Wisconsin State Forestry Commission, and has given the subject a great deal of study.

The whole matter is presented in a way that should attract attention and cause a greater interest in forestry, so great in fact, as to lead to the instituting of courses in forestry for young men in schools and colleges. In that way, a reform may be brought about, and the right legislation had to preserve what forests yet remain, and also to increase their vigor and value.

The Life and Work of the World's Greatest Evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, is a story of the famous revivalist's career, and a record of his work for the good of mankind. In the preface it is written:

"The present work was commenced early in 1898 and is the result of months of careful research and many interviews with personal friends of Mr. Moody. It embodies a complete account of the great evangelist's marvelous career from his birth to his death, enlivened with anecdotes contributed from all parts of the world. The labor of arranging, selecting and condensing the vast amount of material gathered during the past two years, was very great and it was found necessary to omit a large amount of very interesting and valuable matter in order to keep the work within the lines of a popular life of Mr. Moody."

There are several portraits of the divine and his associates, together with a number of pictures illustrating the buildings erected through his work and influence, the house where he was born and other photographs taken specially for the biography.

Published by the W. B. Conkey Co., Philadelphia.

A recent number of The Beacon Biographies is a record of the life of Thomas Paine, written by Ellery Sedgwick, who says in his preface:

"Politics and religion have bred the best haters among men. Thomas Paine has been abhorred as a revolutionist and execrated as a heretic. He lived during the mightiest events of modern history, at a time when no public man was safe from the bitterest assaults of rancor and of malice; but not one of his contemporaries has been slandered more relentlessly than he. He attacked all who differed from him in the two most sensitive spots in human nature, and richly has he paid the penalty."

The biography opens with a calendar of important events connected with the life of the subject, and the pages that follow contain a condensed story of Thomas Paine written in a concise, readable style.

Published by Small, Maynard and Co., Boston.

In the series of Appleton's Home Reading Books comes Stories from Arabian Nights, selected by Adam Singleton. The object of the volume is, Mr. Singleton says in his preface, to widen the relations of American school children by introducing them to some of these immortal tales." He adds that there is no better way "to realize the ideas of any nation than to know its literature. A famous book is an epitome of national instincts and insights." For this reason this selection is made.

A little pamphlet entitled The Trusts and the People, by Eugene D. Mann, enters into an explanation of the cause of the formation of Trusts, with the object of showing that not only have they come to stay, but that they may be made of permanent benefit to the country, at least commercially. Had the author gone a little farther and shown what is needed in order to make them something more than a commercial advantage, his pamphlet and arguments would be more effective. As it is, it is simply considering them as an unqualified advance on old ways of doing business. Town Topics Pub. Co., New York City.

Nicholas Brorose Trist has written a manual entitled Whist, which gives the origin and development of American leads in that popular game. Besides this history incidentally he also shows the progress of whist from the days of Hoyle up to the year 1892. The author aims to assist players to scientific methods, having had a long experience himself and having also made a thorough study of the best authorities upon the subject. The book will undoubtedly be a welcome addition to the literature upon whist as the game seems to be constantly gaining in popularity. This little book comes from Harper and Brothers, New York.

Books Received.

From Charles Scribner's Sons:
Historical Tales from Shakespeare. By A. T. Quiller-Couch, $1.50; and
How England Saved Europe. By W. H. Fitchett, B. A., LL. D. In four volumes. Vols. 2 and 3. $2.00 each.
From Rand, McNally & Co.:
The Africanders. By Le Roy Hooker.
From Small, Maynard & Co.: Boston:
Indian Story and Song. By Alice C. Fletcher; $1.50; and
Letters of Thomas Gray. Selected by Henry Milnor Rideout. $1.00.
From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:
To Have and To Hold. By Mary Johnston. $1.50.
From F. M. Buckles & Co., New York:
Terrence. By Mrs. B. M. Croker. $1.25.

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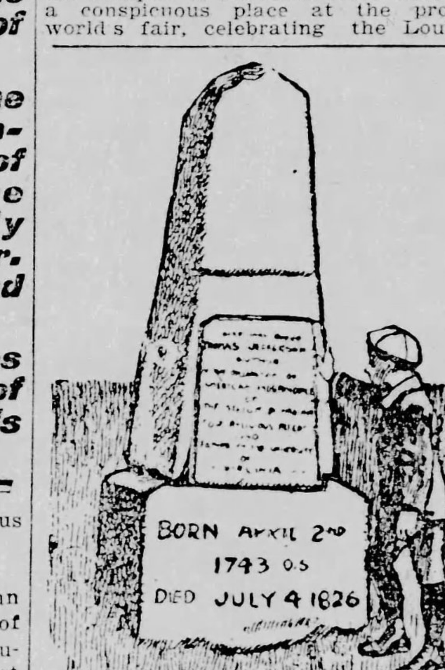
Mrs. Pinkham's methods have the endorsement of the mayor, the postmaster and others of her own city.

Her medicine has the endorsement of an unnumbered multitude of grateful women whose letters are constantly printed in this paper. Every woman should read these letters.

Mrs. Pinkham advises suffering women free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

ORIGINAL MONUMENT TO THOMAS JEFFERSON

It has been decided to give the original monument to Thomas Jefferson, which stands on the east side of the rectangle of the campus of Missouri state university, a conspicuous place at the proposed world's fair, celebrating the Louisiana purchase centennial. Few people even in Missouri are aware that the monument erected in compliance with the directions given by Mr. Jefferson, stands on Missouri soil.



ORIGINAL JEFFERSON MONUMENT.

When the commonwealth of Virginia erected a handsome monument at a cost of $10,000 to Jefferson, to replace the modest one which that statesman wished to mark his grave, Prof. A. F. Fleet, of Missouri state university, induced the Randolphs, the residuary legatees of Mr. Jefferson, to give the original monument to the University of Missouri.

From a sentimental as well as a historical viewpoint the original monument is more precious than the one erected by the state. Since the monument has been in Missouri's possession, the marble slab on which are inscribed the only words which Jefferson directed should be placed on his monument, has been kept in a vault at the main university building. In the disastrous fire which swept the state university some years ago, the slab was twice broken, but it has been pieced and strengthened by a shorter marble slab at its back.

The monument to David Barton, United States Senator, and the chairman of the first constitutional convention of Missouri, will probably be removed to a position south of that on which the Jefferson monument stands, and the monument to be erected by the school children of Missouri to Eugene Field will be placed where the Barton monument is now located.

BOTH JACK AND THE EDITOR LIED

Jack Rogers was a newspaper reporter and broke, says the San Francisco Bulletin. He had hung around the Dubuque newspaper offices for a job until he had been requested to move on. He decided to move on to Des Moines. But how to get there was the question. Jack put on his thinking cap, and the result was that two hours later he found himself on a train and the conductor standing by his seat.

"Ticket!" said the conductor.

"See here," said Jack easily, "my name's Rogers, and I'm a reporter on the Des Moines Air Blast. I'm broke, and I'm in a hurry to get back home with a good big scoop. You let me ride and the office will fix it up with you. See?"

"Well," said the conductor, "I guess that'll do all right. The road feels friendly toward the Air Blast. In fact, the editor is in the back coach. Come along, and I'll introduce you. If he says you're al right it goes."

Jack was knocked all in a heap at the turn things had taken, but he had nothing to do but to follow the conductor. They halted in front of a man in the back coach, and the conductor said:

"Mr. Smittem, this is Mr. Rogers. He says he's a reporter on your paper and wants the office to pay for his transportation when he gets to Des Moines."

"How do you do, Mr. Rogers?" said the editor pleasantly, extending his hand. "Glad to see you. Sit down here with me." The conductor didn't wait for any more, but went off.

"Well, that is nice of you," said Jack, too astonished and embarrassed to talk straight. "Of course I'm not on your paper, but I'm broke and yarned to the conductor, hoping to get a job, and square it up later."

"Oh, that's all right, my boy," said the other. "Neither am I on the paper. I'm only riding on the editor's pass."

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

TO KEEP GLASSES ON.

"Isn't it strange," said Burton, of the Jefferson, while in a reminiscent mood, "how discoveries are made. Of course, that is a general statement, but to the case in question. I wear glasses, as you know, but I found great trouble in keeping them on. They were continually following the laws of gravitation and falling to the floor. The trouble was that I did not have a bridge of size, and I spent money and time experimenting with different kinds of springs and clasps and nosepieces, but all proved failures.

"Now, the other night I had an idea (that's all right, I am guilty of an idea once in a while) that if I would put some powdered rosin on my nose that would hold 'em for a while, so I accordingly hunted up my friend the violinist and, getting some rosin, made a test.

"Was it a success? Why, I can turn a handspring backward and those glasses are still doing business at the old stand.—Richmond Times.

A Run on the Banks.

"When Buller is doing nothing else he can work up a little financial amusement."

"How?"

"By cashing his checks on the banks of the Tugela."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Her
His **Face**

Her face was marred with freckles, his face was sore from shaving. Both were quickly cured with

Heiskell's Ointment

the specific for all skin disorders, slight or severe. 50 cents a box.

Heiskell's Soap

Keeps the skin soft, smooth and healthy. Price 25 cents. Sample free.

Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Free to the Ruptured

Dr. W. S. Rice, the Well-known Authority, Sends a Trial of His Famous Method Free to All.

Anyone Can Now Cure Themselves at Home Without Pain, Danger, Operation or an Hour's Loss of Time From Work.

To the thousands upon thousands of ruptured people who are torturing themselves with trusses and in momentary danger of death from strangulation, Dr. W. S. Rice, 399 L. Main street, Adams, N. Y., will send free to all a trial of his famous method that has saved so many lives and made so many men, women and children well and strong and permanently cured of old and difficult ruptures. Do not be backward about writing for the free trial. It will cost you nothing and will enable you to see how easily you can cure yourself in a very short time without losing an hour from work. Dr. Rice is determined that every suffering man or woman shall know the wonderful truth that rupture can be cured and he therefore generously sends, prepaid by mail, his method, absolutely free, and you can make a free trial of it. Write to-day without fail, as you cannot afford to miss this free and generous offer.

M. K. LYMAN.

Mr. M. K. Lyman, a highly esteemed citizen of Delray, Fla., says:—"The Dr. Rice method is a remarkable cure. I had an old rupture that defied everything, but in three weeks there was no protrusion and I have remained sound and well ever since. I heartily recommend Dr. Rice to every sufferer." Do not fail to write at once for the free trial and thus cure yourself at home without pain, danger or detention from the day's work. Write at once. Commence now and before the heavy work of spring begins you will be cured sound as a dollar. Write to Dr. W. S. Rice, 399 L. Main St., Adams, N. Y. You will never regret having done so.

MANDY AT THE THEATRE.

"Have you ever been to a theatre, Mandy?" a young matron of Columbia Heights asked her middle-aged children's nurse the other morning, says the Washington Star.

"No, an-deed, Ah hain't, honey," replied Mandy. "Ah hain't got no money tuh look away!"

"Well," said the young matron, "you may put on one of your pretty new aprons after luncheon and take the children to the matinee. I'll go along with you to help you to look after the children."

So the young matron, with her two little ones and the middle-aged nurse, went to a polite vaudeville matinee, taking four seats in the front row of the balcony.

A muscular-limbed toe-dancer opened the performance Mandy watched the gyrations of the smirking young woman through her fingers.

"Ump-uh!" she muttered to herself, "ef dat hain't scan'lous! Sech uh lit'l, young gal as dat-uh-one uh-hoppin' uhroun' 'dout no mo' clo'es on huh dan'd keep uh rag baby wahm! Ef dat hain't scan'lous, jes' show me sumpin' 'at is, dat's all!"

When the toe-dancer left the stage with a final kick at the back of her head Mandy turned to her mistress with a mournful face.

"Ah doan' see how yo' kin sit heah an' look at sech fo'ks, 'deed Ah doan', honey!" she said, reproachfully.

She watched the outrageous conduct toward each other of the knockabout team with wonder and amazement. When the larger man of the team apparently dug his stiffened forefingers into the smaller man's eyes, and kicked him on the shins, and pounded him on the head with a croquet mallet, and yanked him around by means of a crooked-topped cane, and squirted a siphon-full of water on him, and scratched matches on his face, and shoved a lighted cigar into his ear, and otherwise abused him shamefully, Mandy almost rose in her seat in her wrath.

"Et's uh wunduh tuh me dat some o' dem fo'ke uh-sittin' down deah doan' climb up an' beat de life out o' dat big, no-'count bull-dozuh!" she whispered, hoarsely, to her mistress. "De ideah o' uh big man lak he-all uh-treatin' uh lit'l man dat can't he'p hese'f dat-uh-way! Ah doan' see how yo' kin sit deah an' laff, missy, 'deed Ah doan.!"

Mandy regarded the blacked-up monologist with a stolid countenance.

"Jes' look at dat fool w'ite man uh-tryin' tuh play he-all's uh nigguh!" she said, scornfully. "Ah wunduh ef he-all thinks we-all think he's uh suah-enough nigguh?"

Mandy didn't see anything remarkable about the music rendered by the male quartette.

"Dem men hain't no great shakes w'en it comes tuh singin'," was her judgment. "Dey sing purty enough, but Ah knows lots o' no-'count nigguhs back in ol' Prince Gawge's county w'ut kin sing all-roun' dem w'ite men."

The man-and-wife sketch team, giving the usual act in which the husband comes home after having dined all too well and tries to bluff his wife out of her wrath, filled Mandy with weariness.

"Who-all evuh heahd uh gen'im'n tek on lak dat w'en he-all gits dat-uh-way?" she asked her mistress. "W'en uh a man come home dat-uh-way, he-all doan' say nothin,. He let he wife do all de sayin', an' w'en she git tired he crawls intuh baid, an' dat's all dey is tuh it!"

Mandy regarded the magician with awe, not unmixed with fear.

"Ah wouldn't want no sech creepy man like dat uh-roun' me, yo' heah me uh-talkin'!" she whispered to her mistress.

It was thus throughout the performance.

"Didn't you like any of it, Mandy?" her mistress asked her when they were coming away from the theatre.

"Sech foolishness may be all right fo' w'ite fo'ke," replied Mandy, "but Ah feels lak uh wicked sinnuh, an' Ah doan' want no mo' sech doin's fo' me! Anny-how, Ah hain't got no money tuh look away!"

"The Noblest Mind

The best contentment has." Yet, however noble in mind, no man or woman can have perfect contentment without physical health. The blood must be kept pure and the stomach and digestive organs in good order. The best means for this purpose is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It promptly cures all blood humors and eruptions and tones up the system.

The favorite cathartic is Hood's Pills. 25c.

He Couldn't Hold It All.

"Madam," said the tramp, as a middle-aged lady came to the door in response to his knock, "would you give a poor old man a bite to eat?"

"Why," replied the lady, "you are certainly able to earn a living. You don't look very old."

"Looks are often deceitful, lady," answered the wanderer. "I am old enough to be your grandfather."

A moment later he was seated in the kitchen and nothing she had in the pantry was too good for him.—Chicago Record.

A Gifted Girl.

Cautious Father—Son, has this young woman you want to marry any domestic accomplishments?

Infatuated Youth—Domestic accomplishments? Why, pop, she can make Welsh rabbit to beat the band. — Indianapolis Journal.

Hornless Terror.

A farmer named Peter Swesson, in Mitchell county, was gored to death by a dehorned bull. Next to a pistol that isn't loaded, a dehorned bull is the most dangerous piece of machinery about a farm.—Empire (Kan.) Daylight.

Prepared Food for Soldiers.

The success of the Germans in the war of 1870 has been attributed by experts to the conveniently carried prepared food supplied by the sausage-makers of Berlin.

Washington Stories.

Congressman Smith's Pie.

Representative H. C. Smith, of Adrian, is making more friends on the floor of the house than 90 per cent of the new congressmen. He is a tireless worker.

"Where is Smith?" asked a Michigan man of one of the doorkeepers the other day.

"At his desk working," was the reply. "Smith is always working."

The latter is scarcely literally true, but the congressman from the Second Michigan district does not waste much time listening to perfunctory debate. He is too busy, says the Adrian Times.

Mr. Smith has made an impression on the waiters of the House cafe by his wit, and they "spot" him whenever he enters the popular eating place. His easy relations with the dusky waiters came about thus:

The congressman was at luncheon during the busy hour and sat waiting for his dessert, the tardiness of which was due more to the arduous duties of the waiter than to inactivity or laziness. Smith relished his pie in anticipation until it began to get stale, and then called another waiter, and in all seriousness said:

"My man will you go and see if the waiter who took my order works here yet?"

The waiter looked at him seriously for a moment and retreated to the kitchen with a broad grin. Smith's original waiter appeared at once, not much changed by age, and with him appeared at the door a group of his fellow-men, all grinning and eyeing the man from Michigan who could stir up a waiter without swearing at him.

Speaker Henderson's Tact.

Apropos of Mr. Henderson's war experience the following story was told by one of his colleagues at dinner the other night, which illustrates as well as any story concerning him his ready sympathy and tact, says a writer in Leslie's Weekly. In the days when Dave Henderson was a raw young lieutenant, and before he had lost a leg in the service of his country, he was called to a man who had been mortally wounded by the explosion of a gun. He found the poor fellow lying on the grass, swearing a blue streak at the unfortunate accident that would cost him his life, while a callow young chaplain, kneeling beside the wounded soldier, vainly expostulated with him for such blasphemy and besought him to pray, since he was about to be called into the presence of his Maker. The chaplain's exhortations had no effect upon the suffering soldier, however, who continued to swear more loudly than ever.

"Make way," ordered Henderson, and kneeling by the side of the soldier, he said in a voice as tender as a woman's: "Can we do nothing for you, my brave fellow?"

The soldier looked up wistfully at the sound of the sympathetic words. "I'm afraid it's all up," he said, faintly.

"Well, if it is, my man, it must be a happiness and satisfaction to you to know that you died for your country. You are just as much of a hero as though you had been killed on the field of battle, and your name will always be revered. God help you, my brave boy!"

"Is that so? Is that so?" murmured the dying soldier. "It's a comfort, sir; it's a great comfort," and, holding the hand of his young officer, the poor lad died.

THE JACK RABBIT IN MISSOURI

The jack rabbit has made his way into Jackson county, Mo., in his pilgrimage towards the rising sun. A score or more of the short grass variety of rabbit have been seen recently and those who are conversant with the migrations of the animal predict that it will become numerous in the states of the central west.

Before the war the jack rabbit was peculiar to the semi-arid plains. A few of them were occasionally to be seen in Kansas in the counties three or four tiers removed from the Missouri line, but as late as 20 years ago the sight of a jack rabbit in Douglas county attracted attention, and 12 years ago the newspapers commented on the fact that a jack rabbit had been killed in Leavenworth county.

A JACKSON COUNTY JACK RABBIT.

Like the cotton tail, the jack rabbit takes kindly to civilization. His migration is east instead of west, and the reason assigned for it is simple.

Until Western Kansas, the natural home of the jack rabbit, was populated the animal had fed on the natural food of that region. But with the advent of the husbandman he tasted corn. He liked it better than the natural food of the plains and has gone in search of it.

Although not so prolific as the cotton tail, the jack rabbit multiplies with sufficient rapidity to make it certain that he will more than hold his own in the more thickly settled communities. The barb wire fence is his greatest protection. It is a practical barrier so far as the chase is concerned, but does not interfere in the least with the flight of the jack rabbit.—Kansas City Star.

PAY DAY IN CHINA COMES ONCE A YEAR.

London Mail.

New Year is the national pay day in China. All accounts must be squared up at that time, and the man who can't raise money enough to pay his debts has to go into bankruptcy. The laws are such that the creditors can enter the debtor's house and take what he pleases if there is no settlement. To prevent such action families club together and make all sorts of compromises to keep up the business reputation of the clan. New Year is a great day for the pawnbrokers. Their shops are crowded with people who want to redeem their best clothes before the New Year. There are crowds also who want to pawn other things in order to get money to pay their debts. Pawnbrokers receive high rates of interest, in which they are protected by the government.

The Chinese paint the whole country red on New Year's day in more senses than one. Red is the color which with them denotes good luck and prosperity, and all the New Year cards and invitations are on paper of that color. Every child gets its New Year present wrapped in red paper, and red inscriptions are pasted over the doors of the houses.

LADY OR MAN WANTED

to do local sampling and demonstrating. I ask for no money, but furnish refined employment, which will please you. Send for exquisite free sample.

A. F. Wood, 128 Wood Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

CLOGGED KIDNEYS

They Poison the Blood, Become Infected with Disease, Break Down the Entire System and Bring on Bright's Disease.

To Prove What The Great Kidney Remedy Swamp-Root Will do for YOU, Every Reader of the Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

Laboratory of Dr. Kilmer & Co., Home of Swamp-Root, The World-Famous Kidney Remedy.

You know what happens to a sewer when it becomes clogged, don't you?

Do you know what happens to the human system when the kidneys become clogged? They are unable to throw out the impurities from the blood, and become infected with poisons; they decay, fall apart, and pass out in the urine; the blood, unfiltered, carries the poison all over the system and if not checked death follows. The kidneys are the sewers of the human system.

When your kidneys are not doing their work, some of the symptoms which prove it to you are pain or dull ache in the back, excess of uric acid, gravel, rheumatic pains, sediment in the urine, scanty supply, scalding irritation in passing it, obliged to go often during the day and to get up many times during the night to empty the bladder; sleeplessness, nervous irritability, dizziness, irregular heart, breathlessness, sallow, unhealthy complexion, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, sometimes the feet, limbs or body bloat, loss of ambition, general weakness and debility.

When you are sick or "feel badly," no matter what you think the name of your disease is, the first thing you should do is to afford aid to your kidneys by using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root the great kidney remedy.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

Perhaps you are in doubt about your kidneys and want to find out. Here's a simple test. Take from your urine passed when you arise in the morning about four ounces; place it in a glass bottle and let it stand for twenty-four hours. If, upon examination, you find any settlings or sediment, if it is milky or cloudy, or if particles float about in it, disease has gotten a foothold in your kidneys and nature is calling for help.

If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, you would profit by taking Swamp-Root every now and then as a preventive, and thus absolutely forestall kidney and bladder troubles.

The famous new discovery, Swamp-Root, has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief, and has proved so successful in every case, that a special arrangement has been made with the Toledo Weekly Blade by which all of our readers who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail; also a book telling all about kidney and bladder diseases, and containing some of the thousands of testimonial tributes from men and women reclaimed to lives of happiness and usefulness by the means of Swamp-Root the great kidney remedy.

Swamp-Root is so remarkably successful that our readers are advised to write for a free sample bottle and to be sure and state that you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade, when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everwhere.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 10, MARCH 11, 1900.
The Paralytic Healed.
Mark 2:1-12.
Read Matt. 4:23-25; Mark 1:35-45. Memory verses 9-12.

Golden Text: The Son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins.—Mark 2:10.

1. And again he entered into Carpernaum after some days; and it was noised that he was in the house.
2. And straightway many were gathered together, insomuch that there was no room to receive them, no, not so much as about the door: and he preached the word unto them.
3. And they come unto him, bringing one sick of the palsy, which was borne of four.
4. And when they could not come nigh unto him for the press, they uncovered the roof where he was: and when they had broken it up, they let down the bed wherein the sick of the palsy lay.
5. When Jesus saw their faith, he said unto the sick of the palsy, Son, thy sins be forgiven thee.
6. But there were certain of the scribes sitting there, and reasoning in their hearts.
7. Why doth this man thus speak blasphemies? who can forgive sins but God only?
8. And immediately, when Jesus perceived in his spirit that they so reasoned within themselves, he said unto them, Why reason ye these things in your hearts?
9. Whether is it easier to say to the sick of the palsy, Thy sins be forgiven thee; or to say, Arise, and take up thy bed, and walk?
10. But that ye may know that the Son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins, (he saith to the sick of the palsy),
11. I say unto thee, Arise, and take up thy bed, and go thy way into thine house.
12. And immediately he arose, took up the bed, and went forth before them all; insomuch that they were all amazed, and glorified God, saying, We never saw it on this fashion.

The Lesson in Every-Day Life.

And he spake the word (v. 2). If you will keep a close watch on your friends, you will notice that each one of them has some "word" which, in a way, stands for his life. He utters it ten times as often as any other. With one of them it is "injustice," because some one has wronged him, and he can never get that idea out of his mind. It "keeps running in his head." With another it is "money;" with another, "fame;" with another "dress." I know a little fellow who would say "football" if you should wake him out of a sound sleep. There is another who cannot speak twenty minutes without saying "my dog Jack" a half-dozen times. They do not know it, but every one else does. I suppose that it is so with you and me. Each one of us has some idea that swallows up all the others, as Moses' rod did the rods of the Eyptians. The "word" most often on the tongue of Jesus was "the love of God," or, "God the Father."

When they could not come nigh . . . they uncovered the roof (v. 4.) There was a playmate of mine who, whenever he got "stuck," would say "There is more than one way to kill a cat," and then sit down and scratch his little head until he saw some scheme of getting out of his troubles. It is a good law in life, "If you cannot go in through the door, climb down through the roof." There is more than one way. You may be sure of that. And the straightest way is generally the best. Be direct, like a bullet. "Get there" in any way so that it is honest, but get there quickly and directly as these men, if you can.

Who can forgive sins but one, even God? (v. 7). No one. They were right. Only he can forgive a sin against whom the sin has been committed. When Ben Brown's little friend accidentally killed Ben's bantam rooster, he was afraid to confess it, and so he went to Ted Somers, and asked him to forgive him. Ted said he would, and tried to, but somehow he couldn't. Of course. You might as well feed a chicken, and expect a kitten to get fat. Your father cannot forgive you for being saucy to your mother, and the grocer cannot forgive you for running away from school. If you have sinned against God, he can forgive you, and no one else can. The people were right. This was exactly what Jesus was always teaching. But he always asserted that he could forgive sins because he was God manifest in the flesh.

But that ye may know (v. 10). We all need evidence that we have been forgiven. It is awfully hard to think that any one we have wronged can really feel right and kind toward us. No matter how often they tell us they do, we want some other kind of proof. When our mother kisses us, when our little friend puts his arm around our neck, when they do something that we can see or feel, it is a great help.—Charles Frederick Goss in S. S. Times.

WRITING CORNER FOR SMALL ROOM

A writing corner can be easily fixed up in a home where it is impossible to provide a desk proper.

The table itself consists of a board shaped like a quadrant or a circle, fitted into the corner of the wall at a convenient height, and supported by and nailed to wooden brackets screwed to the wall.

Above the table there can be a little corner cupboard for a relay of stationery and ink.

A wrought-iron suspended lamp with a rose or amber shade, fixed to the wall, will light the corner.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and lung affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

MIRROR AT YOUR THEATRE SEAT

If you ever wanted a mirror at the theatre to decide that all important question, "Is my hat on straight?" you will appreciate the happy thought that prompted the mirror arrangement shown here.

All well-bred women now remove their hats at the theatre, and it was only right that the management should provide some means for their proper readjustment—the cloak room is a nuisance, and it would be well-nigh impossible for all the women to crowd there for a glimpse of the looking-glass.

Hence the dainty mirror, mounted on a bracket of lazy-tong construction which permits the glass being held in an extended position as here shown.

LAST NEW YORK FIRE TOWER.

It takes a pretty extensive fire to create any special excitement in New York to-day, and property worth a million dollars or so is often "licked up" and but a very small proportion of the city's population is aware of it till the occurrence is described in the newspapers. In the early days of New York, when the Volunteer Fire Department was the pride of the populace, the tidings of a conflagration were sounded from bell towers located in various portions of the city.

THE OLD FIRE TOWER.

One of these relics of the past is still standing on a high hill in Mount Morris Park, and although relatively a small affair, is visible from a long distance. Though some effort was made to have it torn down a few years ago, a more sensible feeling finally prevailed, and it was allowed to remain. It is the last of the old towers, and is really a notable memento of the days when all good citizens "ran with the machine." The bell is now rung every night at nine o'clock.—New York Mail and Express.

PRETTY HOME-MADE COZY CORNER

The original of the home-made cosy corner here illustrated had for its foundation a low, disused single wooden bedstead. If, however, a foundation of this kind is not at hand, a skelton framework can be easily put together, and this would be quite inexpensive.

The seat must be provided with a nicely stuffed mattress covered with a fancy casing, and a flounce of the material used should fall from the seat to the ground, this flounce either being sewed to the edge of the casing or nailed to the woodwork, the nails being concealed by a narrow gimp fastened on with gilt-headed pins.

The seat should be run into a corner of the room, so that the wall at right angles to it forms a screen, against which cushions may be piled and make a comfortable headrest, for, needless to say, a cosy corner should be supplied with cushions ad lib.

The other end of the seat is shut in with screens.

The back of the lounge is prettily arranged with silk curtains run onto a thin brass rod secured to the wall about three feet above the mattress. The lower edge of the curtains must be gathered on a tape, which is nailed at either end to the wall.

Above the curtains are a couple of shelves, ten inches or so in depth, with a space between sufficient to admit of some small volumes, and a pigeon-hole in the center for a clock or china.

HE CUSSED 'EM AND THEY STARTED

Some 50 years ago there lived in Northern Virginia a spirited old gentleman by the name of Colonel Carter, whose habitual profanity made him notorious throughout the neighborhood. Pleadings and expostulations were equally vain to break him, and his friends at last hopelessly gave him up as one to whom swearing had become a second nature. In the course of time, however, the Methodists held a revival in the neighborhood and much to the surprise of every one, Colonel Carter became converted of his sin and made a profession of religion.

The next morning in the woodshed, he interviewed his negro teamster to the effect that there was to be no more swearing, not even at the horses. The teamster, who was about as much addicted to the habit as his master, was at first incredulous and thought the whole matter a huge joke, but finding the colonel to be in earnest, he promised to do his best in future to manage the team without using profane language.

"But 'tain't no use no how, massa," he said in parting, "you dun train dem hosses up to it yo'sef, an' dey ain't gwine go witout it!"

A week later the colonel and his teamster started out for Alexandria with an extra heavy load of wheat. The teamster guided the horses over the rough and hilly road while the colonel rode alongside on horseback. All went along smoothly at first, and the colonel had begun to eloquently expound the beauty of chaste language when they struck a steep hill and the horses stalled.

"Now don't get angry, John," said the colonel; "just speak to them gently and they'll start again."

But the team refused to budge. Coaxing, patting, scolding, lashing, were equally without avail. The colonel grew perceptibly red and nervous, and the teamster had great drops of sweat on his brow.

"'Tain't no use tryin' any mo'," yelled the angry negro, "I dun tole you dis de way it gwine be!"

"Well, John," replied the colonel, in desperation, "I'll just ride on ahead a little bit, and you see if you can't get these horses started and overtake me."

And John did.—Detroit Free Press.

A Fitting Name.

"And what do you call that wheel whizzing around there?" inquired a visitor in the machinery department.

"South American Republic, sir," answered the guide.

"That's odd. What do you call it that for?"

"Owing to the number of its revolutions, sir."—Detroit Free Press.

IF YOU HAVE
Rheumatism

and drugs and doctors fail to cure you write to me, and I will send you free a trial package of a simple remedy, which cured me and thousands of others, among them cases of over 50 years' standing. This is no humbug or deception but an honest remedy that you can test without spending a cent. It recently cured a lady who had been an invalid for 52 years. Address JOHN A. SMITH, 1202 Summerfield Church Building, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1900.

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TOLEDO BLADE CO..........Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE ....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 172,000

MARCH SUBSCRIBERS.

We are this week mailing a proposition for renewal to all subscribers whose time expires in March. Those who do not get this proposition by the 8th inst. will please write us for a duplicate. Next week, we shall announce the names of those to whom we award the three February watches.

AS TO REV. MR. SHELDON.

"No more dangerous snare is set by the fiend for human frailty than the belief that our enemies are also the enemies of God." Thus said John Ruskin, and the dictum is a truth. He might have extended it by including its converse—that the belief that we are the friends of God, and therefore entitled to speak in His name, is quite as dangerous a snare as the other.

Of this latter human frailty there are many examples which will readily occur to the reader. One of these is the constant propounding of the question, "What would Jesus do?" in this, that or the other contingency, and then answering it. This form of impiety, not to say blasphemy, has become common among notoriety-seeking pulpiteers and reformers, socialistic and otherwise, who profess Christianity.

Its latest exploitation is by the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, a Topeka minister and writer of religious novels, who proposes to edit the Topeka Daily Capital for a week in mid-March, and who declares to furnish such a newspaper as Christ would, were he come to earth and edit a daily. His idea seems to be to show that a religious daily can be both popular and profitable.

There is no doubt that the Capital will be a profitable paper for the six days of Mr. Sheldon's editorship. The project has been magnificently advertised for several weeks past. The price has been pushed up from 10 cents a week to 25 cents, and tens of thousands of quarters have already been paid in to secure that week's issues. The press facilities of its office are already seen to be inadequate to supply the demand, and duplicate matrices of the pages will be sent to Chicago and other cities, where the outside orders will be filled.

Of course the mass of these orders are prompted solely by curiosity. Mr. Sheldon will have a successful week, measured by its financial returns, but this will prove nothing whatever as to the permanent success of a daily paper conducted on his proposed lines. That can only be determined by continuing the experiment for many months. The novelty must wear off, and the judgment of the community will then be seen from the circulation and the counting-room receipts.

Viewed as an advertising and money-making scheme on the part of the enterprising publishers of the Capital, it is remarkably clever. Viewed from the standpoint of religion, it will prove nothing. Mr. Sheldon may edit the paper as he imagines Jesus would do it, but he has not the right to impiously assume to be the spokesman for Him. There is entirely too much of this latter-day Pharisaism abroad, and the thoughtful and the sincere in the churches should eliminate it from the pulpit.

THIS YEAR IN OHIO POLITICS.

Ohio Republicans propose to make a determined effort this year to break their record in the way of a big plurality in November. The largest plurality ever given was in 1894, when Sam Taylor was elected secretary of state by 137,000 votes over his competitor.

There is no good reason why the plurality this year should not be as large as in '94. President McKinley is as good as nominated. In April a splendid state ticket will be placed in the field. The Congressional nominations will be made early, so that there will be plenty of time for thorough organization.

Every Republican in the Buckeye state is an active administration man. When it comes to this proposition, there is not a shadow of a faction. There may be Hanna and anti-Hanna Republicans, but when the roll of McKinley Republicans is called, every member of the party will answer.

From the lakes to the river there is prosperity of the most substantial kind. It is felt on the farm, along the lines of railway, in shops and factories, in the mines, everywhere. Men are not begging for work, as they were four years ago. The machinery in the factories which in 1896 were silent for lack of orders is now never still, and yet the products can not be turned out fast enough for consumers.

This is Republican prosperity, McKinley prosperity, if you please. Four years has proved Bryan a false prophet and Bryanism a huge farce. True to its nature to blunder whenever the opportunity presents itself, the Democratic party will renominate Bryan on a platform as unsound and obnoxious as that of 1896.

Think you the voters will support such a man and such a platform? Ohio should give McKinley 150,000 plurality this year. It should be content with nothing less. As hard a fight should be made as if the state is in doubt. Nothing should be left undone which will add to the glory of the victory. The home of President McKinley should take the lead and keep it in the great political contest of this year.

Some anxious inquirer asks if Mr. Bryan will attend the Kansas City convention. Of course he will. Did Mr. Bryan ever miss an opportunity to make a speech?

THE FINANCIAL BILL.

The conference committee of the two houses of Congress has agreed upon the final shape of the financial bill. The measure is expected to pass both without amendment, in which case it will become a law within a fortnight. Like all important acts of legislation, it is to some extent a compromise. Not a compromise between the silverites and the sound money men, of course—but on the secondary provisions, whereon there was more or less division of opinion as to the course to pursue.

The important provision of the bill is the one which definitely establishes the gold standard. It is true the coinage act of 1873 defined the dollar to contain 23.22 grains of pure gold; but the Bland law of 1878 gave the silver dollar full legal tender powers, while the word "coin" has always been used in the national bonds. Because of this, it would be in the power of any Secretary of the Treasury to pay government obligations exclusively in silver. This would enable a silverite administration to drive our finances to the silver standard, without action by Congress.

The new bill prevents this. It makes the gold dollar of 23.22 grains pure metal the standard of value, and makes it the imperative duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain all forms of our money at parity of value with gold. The bill gives him ample facilities for doing so. The gold reserve is fixed at $150,000,000, to redeem greenbacks and Treasury notes at par in gold. There is no specific provision for redeeming silver dollars in gold, should this become needful; but the provision requiring their parity to be maintained will enable it to be done in such a case.

The bill also breaks the "endless chain." All greenbacks which are redeemed in gold are to be held in the Treasury, and are not to be paid out except in exchange for gold. If, through the exigencies of war, or otherwise, the gold reserve should be reduced below 100 millions, the Secretary of the Treasury has authority to issue 3 per cent gold bonds to replenish it. The gold thus obtained is to go into the general fund of the treasury, where it will at once be exchanged for greenbacks redeemed in gold. The gold, of course, thus goes at once into the reserve fund, while the greenbacks may be paid out for any lawful government expenditure, except that they "shall not be used to meet deficiencies in the current revenue." This proviso prevents the use of proceeds of bonds sold to replenish the gold reserve to defray current expenditures, as was done under the last Cleveland administration.

The provision over which there was the greatest difference of opinion is that which provides for the refunding of the United States bonds due in 1904, 1907 and 1908. The new bonds are to be in denominations of $50 and any multiple thereof, to bear interest at the rate of 2 per cent, "to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after 30 years from the date of their issue, and * * * payable, principal and interest, in gold of the present standard value." These bonds may be deposited by any existing national banks or national banks to be established hereafter, and a circulation taken out equal to their face value. In case the bonds fall below par, the comptroller of the currency shall require the banks to deposit additional bonds of lawful money sufficient to cover the depreciation.

Two per cent is an extremely low rate of interest for government securities. The only doubt is as to whether the banks will exchange bonds bearing a rate twice as high for the new ones, even with the added circulation it will enable them to issue. Only the outcome will show whether the refunding will be a success. As to the other provisions of the measure, their wisdom is apparent to all who possess right ideas on financial topics.

A CREDITOR NATION.

R. G. Dun & Co., in their last weekly review of trade, have this significant statement as to the financial outlook: "The great increase of indebtedness from other countries to this makes the footing much more secure for the future." It is a statement of fact which should be realized by the American people. For years the reactionary political element in the United States—the Democrats and Populists, including the Bryan free silverites—have dinned it into the ears of the people that the United States is a "debtor nation"—that our people owe enormous sums abroad, which can never be paid, and the interest on which is itself an enormous burden.

The statement is utterly false. Time was when we were a debtor nation, when our railways and other corporations had large blocks of their stocks and bonds held abroad, the sum total of which was in excess of European liabilities owing in this country. But that condition exists no longer. Beginning with the Baring failure, these stocks and bonds came over here in a steady stream to be sold. Why? Because there was a lack of ready money in Europe. The result of this movement was that the bulk of those holdings were transferred to ownership on this side of the Atlantic.

Besides this, the balance of trade has been largely in our favor for years. We are sending abroad a million dollars a day of manufactured goods; we are feeding a large proportion of the population of Europe. In 1899, our foreign commerce reached a total of two billion dollars. At the present ratio of increase, it will, within ten years, reach five billions annually.

The United States is a creditor nation. And to be that means the potency of dictating financial and commercial policies. When we need gold—if such emergency ever arises—our merchants can get it by the simple process of ordering the debts due them abroad paid in that metal. A drain of gold is impossible, with every European commercial center seeking exchange with which to pay obligations due in America.

The Emperor William, according to the cable letters of Sunday, has again asserted that Germany has no purpose of intervention in the South African war. This repetition is evidently intended to aid England at this juncture, and the reason is probably this: German South Africa sympathizes largely with the Boers. Should the latter win in their war with England, their ambition is to make all South Africa Boer—not German nor English. Germany might, in a few years, be compelled to go to war to hold her South African possessions.

CHINA AND OURSELVES.

The captains of the world's commerce have their eyes fixed upon Asia. There are two factors there in evidence of immense importance to all the great industrial and commercial nations, of which we are one of the greatest. They are China and Siberia.

The Chinese empire has an area about equal to that of the United States, with 400,000,000 of people. After thousands of years of isolation, it is now open to the trade of the world, its coasts being in possession of European countries, and its government merely a figure head. This empire has no railroads, and little or no iron machinery, but its people are highly skilled in many arts, are great imitators, and are patient and steady workers, capable, when armed with modern machinery and given facilities of transportation, of producing wealth very rapidly and correspondingly increasing their purchasing power.

At present the Chinese need everything. When once the world starts to supply their needs the demand will grow furious, at any price for the implements which will enable the producers of the country to compete with the men who get hold of the first modern machinery and make big fortunes. As, when a gold placer has been found, a shovel becomes priceless, so will it be in China, when modern machinery has multiplied the power of the hand worker. It will be such a scramble as the world never has seen. The scramble and high prices of our early Western development will bear no comparison.

Siberia is capable of sustaining a dense population, but it is hardly inhabited at all. It lies side by side with over-populated China. It is now being opened up by the great trans-Siberian railway. Nothing can stop the development of this country, because its resources will come into imperative demand to satisfy new Oriental needs. It must be gridironed with railroads, supplied first with agricultural machinery, elevators, towns, etc., and all that these improvements imply, and then with other machinery and facilities to develop its natural wealth.

The work of supplying these two countries with what they need will occupy the industries of the world for much of the next century. Each civilized country will share in this according to its surplus productive power. The United States has more of this surplus than any other nation, or two nations, with distributive power in even greater proportion, and can, upon its foundations of raw materials, build up a surplus productive power greater than that of combined Europe. Yet all that we can make, and all that Europe can make, can be absorbed.

The men and the countries first to realize the situation, and to act upon it, will reap the greatest benefit. With the Philippines as our supply depot, the United States is in a position to obtain from the start a market for all she can supply. Let us stop arguing about it, and act!

PROSPERITY NO MYTH.

Out in Missouri, Democratic as it is, the prosperity of the nation is making itself evident, despite the assertions of the calamity howlers that "the alleged prosperity for which the Republican party claims so much credit is a myth." The Kansas City Journal remarks that scarcely a week passes in which some county in Missouri does not take action similar to that indicated by the following resolution, adopted the other day by the Democratic county court of Macon county: "Whereas, the county school funds are accumulating in the county treasury; and, whereas, many loans of said fund heretofore made are being rapidly paid off and discharged, and application for loans are on the decrease, no such application now being on file, it is, therefore, deemed wise and prudent by the court, with the view to stimulate and increase demands or applications for loans from said funds, to reduce the present rate of annual interest from 7 per cent. to 6 per cent. per annum; it is, therefore, in view of the foregoing facts, so ordered and adjudged." When debt-paying runs ahead of debt-making in this way, the proof of prosperity is so convincing as to compel the assent of even Democratic officials.

OBEDIENCE TO LAW.

The Louisville Courier-Journal commends the Democrats of the Kentucky legislature for their strict obedience to the law. It says they "continue to rely upon the law, and solely upon the law, in the contest over the governorship, and in doing this they are careful to leave no ground for attack by even the sticklers for conventional formality."

That is strictly true. But the law they are observing so faithfully is the infamous Goebel statute, which gives the legislature full power to nullify the verdict of the people at the polls last November, and to seat in office men who were then defeated.

Mr. Henry Watterson, the editor of the Courier-Journal, in his letter to August Belmont, written during last fall's campaign, declared that Goebel would be the next governor, and adduced this scoundrelly law as his reason for making this confident prediction. Under that statute Governor Taylor will be deprived of the office to which he was legally elected; but are the Democrats of Kentucky going to leave it on the statute books, after promising to repeal it? That is the question which the country desires to have answered.

A well-directed and common-sense question pricked Bryan's gas-bag argument the other night in New York, and led to a collapse. A report of the occurrence gives Mr. Bryan's assertion and the question:

"A dollar that rises in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar that falls in purchasing power. We want a stable dollar."

"Well, how do you think you're going to get it?" came a gruff voice from the center of the hall.

And Mr. Bryan dodged, failing to answer the question. He merely told his interrogator that he was a little in advance, and going too fast. The admission that the silver dollar falls in purchasing power was fatal to Bryan's argument.

This winter has been a rather mild one all over the United States. The storm area which swept over the country a few days ago is the first serious one. This mildness has had a very depressing effect on the rubber industry, in the manufacture of foot-wear. Sales have been remarkably light, and the stock of the combination is going down, because dividends are not forthcoming.

Does Bryan expect to carry his war against the Republicans into Africa?

CRONJE'S SURRENDER.

There is a feeling of relief all over the civilized world that Gen. Cronje has surrendered. This feeling is not political, but humanitarian. Several thousand men, cooped up in a camp in the bed of the Modder river, encircled by a vastly superior force, and the center of the fire of forty or fifty pieces of modern artillery, formed a spectacle at which humanity stood aghast. Had Gen. Kitchener not been merciful, he could have exterminated the Boer force, without it being able to help itself. But he reasoned that as Cronje's escape was impossible, and his surrender was but a matter of time, the exegency did not call for wholesale slaughter.

The wisdom of the course is apparent. The moral effect of an unconditional surrender is very great. Indiscriminate slaughter would have nerved the Boers to resistence to the last, as well as have sent a cry of horror around the world. However, this surrender does not mean the immediate end of the war. It renders eventual British triumph more certain, and brings the end nearer, because it discourages the Boers, reduces their effective fighting force very materially, and leaves the way open for Roberts's advance through the heart of the Orange River Free State northward into the Transvaal, and that by a much easier route, geographically considered, than that which Buller has been trying so vainly in front of Ladysmith.

THE CLARK INVESTIGATION.

There are more than 30,000 voters in Lucas county. The whole state of Montana contains but 50,000 voters. Senator Clark admits that he personally and directly spent $95,000 for the election of senators and representatives in that state, but that it was all spent in a legitimate way.

On the same basis a citizen of Lucas county could spend more than $50,000 on a local election and could do so without resorting to bribery. In fact, Mr. Clark makes the claim that he spent the money to purify politics.

Again, this Montana reformer calmly admits that the spent $20,000 in his senatorial canvass. In all he spent $115,000 on 94 senators and representatives, or $417 on each member. Yet all this money, according to Mr. Clark, was spent in a legitimate way and neither voters nor legislators were bribed with any part of it.

This statement is made in face of the fact that Mr. Clark's trusted friend and recognized agent has been disbarred by the supreme court of Montana for bribing legislators.

The senate committee which is hearing the testimony will probably rely on legal facts for its decision, but how it can get around deciding that Clark is a corruptionist and that his money bought him a seat in the senate, is difficult to discover in the fact of the evidence given by Senator Clark himself.

The senate should expel Clark on his own testimony. He has said enough to condemn him.

OHIO'S BIRTHDAY.

The Centennial bill now before the Ohio General Assembly provides that the great exposition to commemorate one hundred years of statehood for Ohio shall be held from May 1 to November 1, 1902. This recalls the old controversy as to whether Ohio really became a state in 1802 or in 1803. Some historians give one date and some the other. In point of fact, the question is involved in grave doubt—so much so that the Centennial might be celebrated in either year with propriety. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, under the caption, "A State That Has No Birthday," thus sets forth the facts—which, however, do not settle the question at all:

By an act of Congress of April 30, 1802, the people of Ohio were authorized to "form for themselves a constitution and state government." The convention which framed a constitution met at Chillicothe in November of that year, and, at the completion of its labors, adjourned on the 29th of that month. By an act of Congress of February 19, 1803, Ohio was declared to have "become one of the United States of America." But there was no formal announcement of its admission on that day, or on any other date. Hence some of the authorities date its admission from 1802—from the passage of the enabling act on April 30, or the adjournment of the constitutional convention on November 29—while others say Ohio became a state in 1803, on February 19, the time that Congress began to recognize it as a state. Other dates than these also have their champions.

Ohio has no regularly recognized birthday. It never was, in specific terms, admitted into the list of states. Its original constitution was never submitted to the vote of the people. The Federalists charged that the reason for this omission was that the Democrats who framed it feared the people would reject it if they were allowed a chance to vote upon it, but this was probably an error, for most of Ohio's people were Democrats then and for long afterward.

Ohio's original constitution was fearfully and wonderfully made. Chiefly on account of the fight between the majority of the Territorial Legislature and the Federalist governor, St. Clair, who vetoed many of their measures, the governor under the state constitution was deprived of the veto power and of many of the other prerogatives enjoyed by the executives of most of the other states of that day and the present. Ohio's early governors — Tiffin, Meigs, Worthington, Trimble and the rest—were made the most abjectly feeble officials who ever technically presided over a great community under any representative government which the world has yet seen.

The men who ran the Democratic politics of Ohio at the opening of the century—Massie, Symmes, Meigs, Worthington, Tiffin, Fearing and the rest — were like the Bryans, Stones, Altgelds and the rest of their copartners of to-day, who accuse every one who does not belong to their faction of their party of being enemies of the human race. They said the Federalists were "monarchists," "oppressors of the people" and "friends of England." They hurled a long and bitter indictment at St. Clair than the Continental Congress of a quarter of a century earlier did at George III. This feud between the local Democratic chieftains and Gov. St. Clair was one of the reasons, though by no means the only one, why Ohio, like Topsy, was never born, but "jest growed."

DEMOCRATS AT KANSAS CITY.

The point of similarity between the Fourth of July and the Democratic National convention is in noise. So far as sound is concerned it is fitting for the Democrats to hold their convention on the nation's birthday.

There will be little interest in the Kansas City gathering. It will simply be a ratification of the Populist convention, which will be held a month prior to the Democratic meeting. The Populists will nominate Bryan and adopt a jumble of freak planks. At Kansas City, the nominee and platform of the Populists will be endorsed, and then both Populists and Democrats will resign themselves to the most thorough and scientific licking they have ever received.

Congressman Sulzer, of New York, made the statement on the floor of congress the other day that Ohio Republicans turned down Frank Monnett for renomination for attorney general because he is opposed to trusts. This is news to Mr. Monnett and Ohio Republicans. Monnett served two terms and was not a candidate for the third nomination.

THE PARISIAN DREAM CITY

The reading public remembers the wonderful beauty and satisfying completeness of the famous "Dream City" portfolios of the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893.

More than ten million copies of that work were circulated. They are in the libraries of nearly every reading family in the United States, and no one who possesses the book would part with it for twenty times its cost.

The Blade has now completed arrangements to supply to its readers a similar companion work on the world's exposition at Paris this year, under the appropriate title of

THE PARISIAN DREAM CITY.

The plan of these educational art portfolios is to present in beautiful photographic reproduction the entire Paris exposition within a reasonable space. To catch the pictures ere they vanish—a picture of the sum total of civilization's achievements—to this goodly period of 1900, and transfix them in enduring form upon the printed page. It will be a marvel of modern magic no less grand and beneficial than any of the miracles of the electrician. The series will consist of photographs of gilded, glittering domes, minarets, towers and pinnacles; magnificent arcades, fountains, statury and paintings; superb pavilions, palaces and temples; and splendid panoramic landscape effects; photographs of the exhibits of the United States government; many of our states and territories; of fifty nations and thirty-seven colonies; showing the best fruits of human endeavor in the whole realm of art, industy, science and learning. Photographs of its strange people and fantastic scenes; its foreign villages, mosques, kiosks, pagodas, menageries, Hindoo jugglers and Oriental dancers. In fact, nothing will be omitted, either in picture or story, which will serve to convey the same impression as an actual visit to the great Paris fair. When the exposition passes into history these portfolios of its choicest scenes will be the fittest, most enduring and most beautiful memento for individual possession and study, and for comparison with our own great exposition.

For the entertainment and instruction of the young this book is especially sent forth: such a book in the family is an object lesson, a work of perpetual interest, in its influence more wide-reaching and lasting than the fair itself. It will be at once a souvenir for the thousands who will attend the exhibition as a record of what they saw, and the exhibition itself for the tens of millions who will not see it.

Mr. Jose de Olivares, the distinguished American author, whose writings are noted for their remarkable beauty of expression and graphic delineations, has been engaged and is now in Paris securing illustrations and material for this work. He has perfected arrangements with a famous Parisian photographer to take 400 eight by ten inch views, with the object of practically reproducing the great fair for the benefit of the American people, as a pleasing record and recollection of the fair for those who go, and an equally pleasing presentation of it for those who do not go. The publication, embracing 20 numbers, will begin simultaneously with the opening of the exposition, on April 15th, and continue for a period of 20 weeks. It will reproduce the exposition and all its features in a series of about

400 SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

and accompanying descriptions, written exclusively for this work by Mr. Olivares. These descriptions, composed on the spot and under the inspiration of the immediate surroundings, will teem with the vital interest of actual observation, and at the same time charm the reader with their poetic beauty and classic expression.

The series will contain a splendid line of photographic and descriptive representations of all the places of historical interest in and near Paris, also views of old Paris and character sketches of the various classes of people that constitute the population of the gay French capital, followed by a complete and perfect reproduction of the exposition, the buildings, the grounds, the exhibits, and the crowds of people representing all the nations of the world that will be in daily attendance.

Every photograph will be specially taken for this work, by a famous Parisian photographer, specially engaged, and will not be duplicated in any other publication.

The series will constitute a moving panorama of the exposition, beginning with its inception and progressing from week to week to its close. Every feature and detail of the great exposition will be reproduced in picture and descriptions so complete, so accurate and beautiful as to fully satisfy the most exacting critic and charm the most cultivated taste.

The announcement will be duly made early in April. Be sure not to miss this great artistic and literary treat, embracing every feature of the wold's progress up to the beginning of the twentieth century.

The regular price of these portfolios is 25 cents, but to the readers of The Blade a nominal charge of 10 cents per copy will be made to cover cost of mailing and distribution.

Next week we shall announce when, how and where to remit for Part No. 1.

THE CAPITAL'S CENTENARY.

The last national celebration within the present century will take place next December, when the city of Washington will celebrate its hundredth birthday. A general committee has been appointed, including members from both House and Senate, prominent citizens of the District of Columbia, and the governors of all the states in the Union. This committee has decided that the celebration shall be marked by appropriate exercises at the capitol, by the laying of the cornerstone of the proposed memorial bridge across the Potomac, and by the laying out of a thoroughfare to be called Centennial avenue. By the way, why should not Toledo adopt the latter idea, to commemorate the exposition of 1902?

Governor Roosevelt is what may be called an all round man. He is going to put on boxing gloves with an eminent pugilist and will also address the general conference of the Methodist church at its Chicago meeting. The governor is a man always in his element.

Now the question is, has the Hon. Webster Davis been censored?

THAT NEW SERIAL IS NOW READY

The new serial story, written expressly for The Blade, is nearly ready, and we expect to begin publication very soon. We have been holding off a little, because we have been getting so many new subscribers, and we desire them all to have it from the very beginning.

We are likely to get the majority of the inhabitants of Finland within the next year or two. Russia is going steadily on with the Russianizing of the country, and the Finns are preparing to emigrate to the United States.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Trade Conditions.

The situation so far as legitimate trade is concerned is, all that could be reasonably desired. There is no question as to the business prosperity of the country. The reports of industrial concerns which have come to hand in the last few weeks furnish positive proof on that point. Production and consumption are at high-water mark prices are being well maintained and both capital and labor are fully employed.

The strength of the demand for loans for general business purposes is indicated by the fact that many of the large industrial corporations which a year ago were quite extensive lenders of money in the street are now heavy borrowers at the banks. Their earnings in the last year have been enormous, but in many cases the entire surplus has been absorbed by the demands of a rapidly growing business.

This state of affairs, while it makes for a somewhat higher money market, is at the same time one of the most favorable signs to be found in the situation. It points to a prolongation of the era of industrial activity and gives promise of an even better record for this year than was shown in 1899.

The Great Conventions.

The two great parties' national conventions are now provided for. The Republican convention will meet in Philadelphia June 19 and the Democratic at Kansas City on July 4. Republican leaders in Congress hope to secure an early adjournment of that body this year, so that the members will be free to enter upon the campaign unhampered by duties in Washington. The most important legislation remaining is the gold-standard bill, and that is practically ended. The other bills of importance are those relating to Puerto Rico, Alaska and Hawaii.

The Open Door.

Within a month it is said a complete official statement will be forthcoming of the negotiations entered into by the state department in relation to the question of the open door in the far East. It is believed by those who have had the matter in charge that the exposition of the steps which have led up to such a desirable consummation as has been reached will constitute one of the most interesting epochs of modern diplomacy, and it is thought that the work accomplished, not less for the world at large than for itself, will give the treaty a place in the history of negotiations such as has rarely been accorded to instruments of the kind. There is some talk about a declaration being in preparation regarding the scope and the details of the negotiations regarding the open door policy recently concluded. It will be of interest to note the extent to which the United States, acting as an independent factor in diplomacy, has been able to bring about agreement upon one of the really vexed questions of modern diplomacy.

A Bumper Cotton Crop.

The higher price of cotton and the largely increased sale of fertilizers foreshadow a large increase in the area devoted to cotton in this country this year. Reports from the Indian and Egyptian crops have been of a character to stimulate a heavier production here, inasmuch as they point to less pronounced rivalry from the two most prominent competitors of the United States in cotton production. There is a well defined fear in the south that this production of cotton will be overdone, and, with anything like seasonable weather conditions, an immense yield is looked for. Leading southern journals are pointing out the fact that a great production this year will preclude a continuance of the high prices which have been instrumental in bringing about this production. There is this to be said, however, that if present estimates of cotton yield prove correct, the outlook is for a close cleaning up of old supplies of cotton, and it may be that in cotton, as in wheat two years ago, the exhaustion of old supplies will allow of the placing of a larger than expected yield without causing an abrupt decline in values.

Cronje's Request.

When Gen. Cronje sent that request for a truce of 24 hours in order to bury his dead he must have little known the character of Gen. Kitchener. It would have been a poor soldier who would have granted Cronje's request and thus have given him 24 hours in which to dig trenches and receive reinforcements. Kitchener is a soldier, and he is engaged in war.

The Paris Exposition.

It will surprise many people to learn that next to France the United States is to be the largest exhibitor at the Paris exposition and will occupy the largest space. Commissioner-General Peck has worked hard for the creditable representation of this country and his labors have been notably successful. The United States government building is one of the finest of the national structures on the banks of the Seine, and altogether no American need to be ashamed of the part his countrymen are to play in the great show.

Railway Earnings.

The earnings of 109 railroad companies in the United States, owning 100,000 miles of road, show an increase of 15 per cent over their gross earnings for the same month last year. As there were 18,500,000 fewer bushels of grain and over 100,000 bales less of cotton than were carried in January, 1899, it follows there has been an enormous increase in other traffic. This can only be domestic traffic for consumption. The figures thus show that our people are more prosperous, that they are buying more freely and living on a higher plane than they were a year ago.

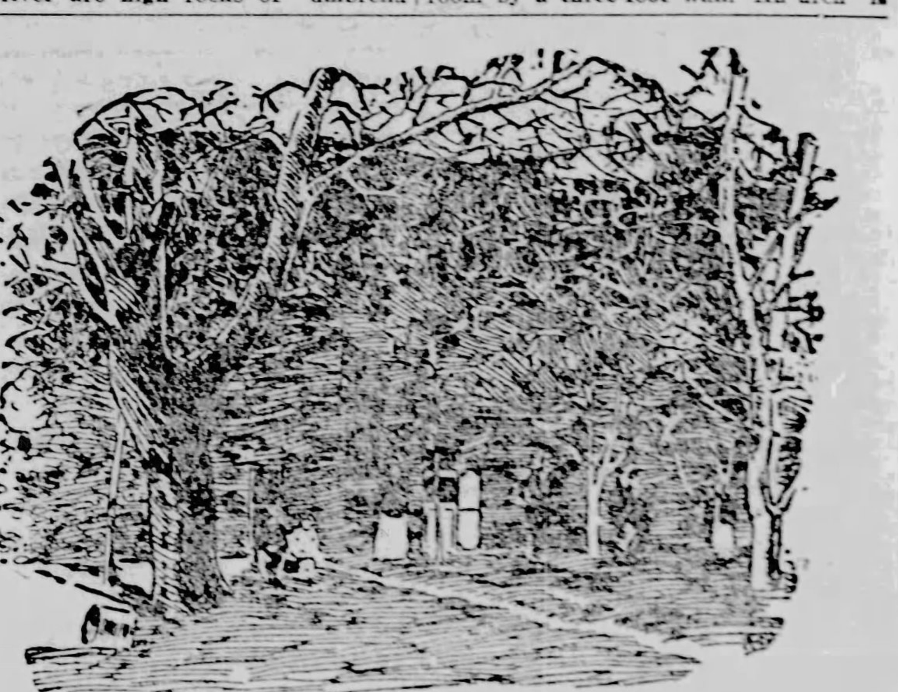
The Richest Man.

Not long ago Andrew Carnegie, in a speech at the Lotos club, New York, spoke of John D. Rockefeller as the "richest man in the world." Carnegie probably spoke with knowledge, but the amount of Rockefeller's millions is not known to any one, unless it be himself. In 1897, it was stated by one of the counsel of the Standard Oil company that Rockefeller's income from the dividends on Standard stock held by him at that time was $12,000,000. This year, if his holdings be the same, his dividends will be $32,000,000. And this is merely income, not capital nor any other form of property.

CLIFF DWELLERS IN KANSAS

Farmers Make Use of the Caves in the Smoky Hill Bluffs.

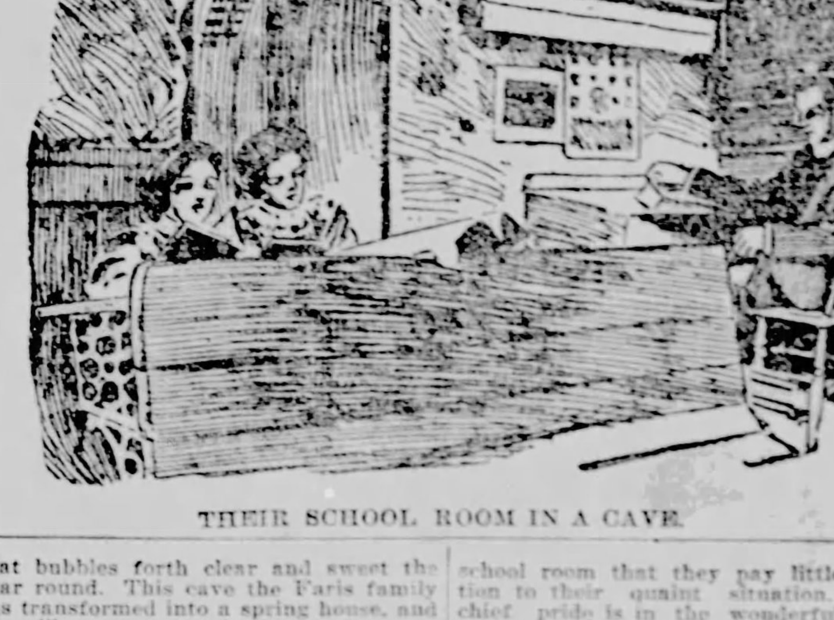
Four miles from Kanopolis, Kas., is the headquarters of the "cliff dwellers," as they are called. Along the Smoky Hill river are high rocks of umbrella shape, hills that seem to have been left when the valleys were washed out in a night, and here and there along the river huge cliffs that rear their tops far above the surrounding country. At the base of one of these cliffs are found the "cliff dwellers." The cliff rises sheer 60 feet and is surrounded by great trees, some of them which grow into the very top of the hill and send their roots down into the recesses underneath. The cliff is on the farm of W. S. Faris and he enjoys some privileges unusual to the Kansas farmer.



CLIFF DWELLINGS ON THE SMOKY HILL.

The cliff is of sandstone and limestone formation and the elements, aided by the hand of man, have excavated near the base a number of rooms. Out of the foot of the cliff, and covered by a stone archway, is a very fine spring of water that bubbles forth clear and sweet the year round. This cave the Faris family has transformed into a spring house, and the milk pans are set in the steadily running water, the coolest and best place imaginable for the perfect protection of the milk. The room is 8x12 feet, and is cut into the very heart of the rocks. Not more than ten degrees does the temperature vary winter or summer, and this cave is the family refrigerator.

To one side is the largest cave in the base of the cliff, and in this room, fourteen feet square, is kept the district school. A teacher's desk is in one corner, and the desks of the pupils are near the door, through which comes all the light which the room gets. The pupils are not afraid of tornadoes when in their underground school room, and the high waters don't reach the cave. Charts are nailed against the walls and the heat is supplied by a huge brick fireplace, that makes the room very cheery. Adjoining the school room is another room 12x10 feet, and like the school room, nine feet high. This is divided from the school room by a three-foot wall. An arch is cut in the center and the pupils use this room for play on stormy days. These rooms are dry and cool in summer, and one can get a refreshing sleep on the hottest afternoon. Solid as are the rocky walls of the roofs of the rooms, the tree roots may be seen coming through the cliff and making their way into the light and warmth below.



THEIR SCHOOL ROOM IN A CAVE.

On the face of the cliff outside, cut deep in the rock as with some sharp instrument of great strength, are huge Indian signs that were there when the first white man came to this part of the state. No one of the archeologists who have visited this part of the state has been able to decipher the signs. It is thought that this cliff was the gathering place for the clans that roamed this part of the prairies in the early days.

The "cliff dwellers" have become so accustomed to the caves and the novel school room that they pay little attention to their quaint situation. Their chief pride is in the wonderful spring that flows eternally back in the rocks, regardless of whether the rains fall on Western Kansas or not.—Kansas City Star.

GEORGIE AND HIS PA. • • • WHY POVERTY IS A BLESSING.

"Paw, what's All this in the Papers about Poverty being a Blessing?" maw ast.

"That's the latest discuvery," paw says. "This is the Graitest aige of discuveries the world Ever seen. Every few Days there are some new kind of a discuvery. One week they Discuver a Wireless telegraft pole and the next day sumbuddy Gets up from the Table in a hurry and says: 'Excuse me a few Minutes. I got to go out and Discuver a Limf to keep people from Ever Growing old,' or else he Discuvers how to freeze air and then thaw it So it'll be ice-water.

THE UNHAPPY MILLYUNAIRES BROKE OUT IN WILD APPLOZ.

"So Andru Carniggy got to Thinking about it the Other day, and he thot he would Do a little Discuvering, becoz he had plenty of Time before he Would haft to Tare off the next Bunch of Coopons. That nite he had to Make a speech before Some people that haven't Ennything to live for except how to find Sum way to Get rid of the Worry a purson has after they get more Than Leven or Fourteen million dollars, so he thot and sed:

"'Poverty is a Blessing.'

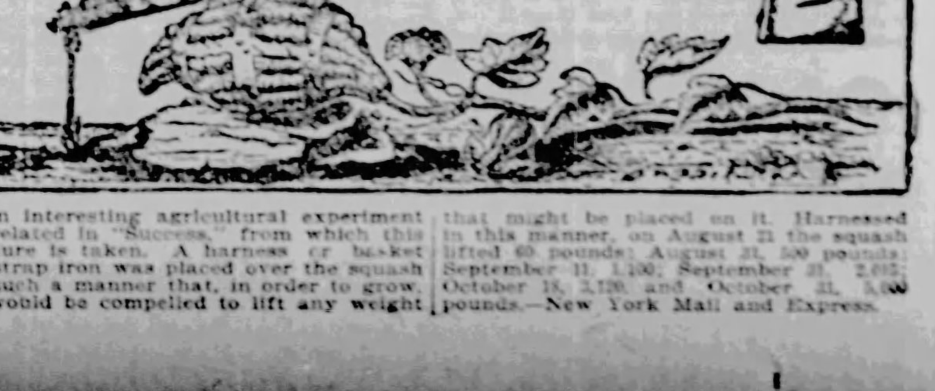
"The unhappy millyunaires that were Lissening to Him broke out in Wild apploz and give him three Cheers. It was One of the most Tutching things Ever happened. Strong men wep and wimmen who haft to Use marble Bath tubs neerly fainted when they Thot of the Blessings of the poor and Then Remembered their own trubbles. The poor don't haft to worry for fear the coachman might get drunk and Let the horses Run away when they are going home from the Grand opera. The poor don't Need to Be afrade the ship mite Sink while they Take three Trips to Yoorup every year. The poor needn't Toss about at nite thinking mebby one of the Survents mite run Away with a Dimund necklace valued at three hundred Thousan dollers and dimunds going up every day on Account of the War in Africky. The poor Don't haft to think their sons mite Get their necks Broke playing polo or chasing bags with annus seed in them.

"All these Things and a Lot more I can't think of just now Come to Andy in a Flash when he looked at the Sad faces of the Ritch in front of Him, and it's no Wonder Sum of Them Broke down when they thot How they had recked their lives by getting So they could Own counties here and there with Cassels on Them and have their own ice Cut. So when the meeting was over they all went up and shook Andy's hand, and when they Went away from there every one Had a new resolve in his hart."

"What was that?" maw ast.

"To go on Nobly sacrificin' themselves and their Time and happiness to keep welth from where it mite bring Misery and dispepsy to millyuns of their Benited countrymun who don't no Enuff to Enjoy a first Class blessin'. When they've got it and can't get out from under it," paw says.—Georgie in Chicago Times-Herald.

SQUASH THAT LIFTED 5,000 POUNDS.



An interesting agricultural experiment is related in "Success," from which this picture is taken. A harness or basket of strap iron was placed over the squash in such a manner that, in order to grow, it would be compelled to lift any weight that might be placed on it. Harnessed in this manner, on August 21 the squash lifted 60 pounds; August 31, 500 pounds; September 11, 1,100; September 21, 2,015; October 18, 3,120, and October 31, 5,000 pounds.—New York Mail and Express.

Salzer's Rape gives Rich, green food, at 25c. a ton.

Speltz—What is it? Catalog tells.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS

FARM SEEDS

Salzer's Seeds are Warranted to Produce.

Mahlon Luther, E. Troy, Pa., astonished the world by growing 250 bushels Big Four Oats; J. Breider, Mishicott, Wis., 173 bus. barley; and H. Lovejoy, Red Wing, Minn., by growing 320 bush. Salzer's corn per acre. If you doubt, write them. We wish to gain 300,000 new customers, hence will send on trial

10 DOLLARS WORTH FOR 10c.

10 pkgs of rare farm seeds, Salt Bush, the 3-eared Corn—Speltz, producing 80 bush. food and 4 tons hay per acre—above oats and barley. Bromus Inermis—the greatest grass on earth; Salzer says so. Rape, Spring Wheat, &c., including our mammoth Plant, Fruit and Seed Catalog, telling all about Salzer's Great Million Dollar Potato, all mailed for 10c. postage; positively worth $10 to get a start. 100,000 bbls. Seed Potatoes. 35 pkgs earliest vegetable seeds, $1.00.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE WIS.

Please send this adv. with 10c. to Salzer.

Catalog alone, 5c. H: 494

Publishers' Column.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1462 Percy Coat.

Sizes for 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A natty little top garment suitable for either boys or girls. It is cut double-breasted and partly tight fitting in the back. There is no additional fullness in the back, but the seams are slashed to give the desired

width. Plain colored and fancy mixed cloths, light or heavy in weight, are suitable for this garment, trimmed with narrow braid, harmonizing or contrasting with the material.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1744—Larchmont Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. A fashion of a few years that will be revived this spring is the blouse with the fitted piece extending below the belt. It makes a very dressy sort of waist and is suitable as well for home wear as

for street wear. As illustrated this model is of violet satin with a velvet stripe of the same shade. The revers are of heavy white silk, and the chemisette is of white gauze embroidered with violet. The design of this blouse is very pretty for any sort of tucked silk, and is excellent for

HE LOOKED HUNGRY.

William M. Evarts, who went to the United States senate with the reputation of being as good a lawyer as the state of New York possessed, was always an exceedingly slender man, says the Youth's Companion. His face, even when he was in his prime, had a look of emaciation which suggested hunger, and long afterward the senator used to relate with amusement a comment made upon his appearance soon after his entrance on his duties at the capitol.

One day, says Mr. George S. Hilton, in a recent volume, a solid, substantial-looking farmer from the interior of New York seated himself in the visitors' gallery of the senate chamber, and asked the doorkeeper, standing behind him, to point out Mr. Evarts.

It was noontime, and only a few members were in the chamber. Pretty soon Senator Voorhees entered and strode majestically to his seat.

"Is that Evarts?" exclaimed the farmer.

"No," said the doorkeeper, "that is Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana."

Another gentleman with a great deal of presence entered the senate chamber. The old man leaned back and clutched the doorkeeper's arm.

"That's him!" he whispered. "That's the great Mr. Evarts, isn't it?"

"No," was the answer. "That is General Logan."

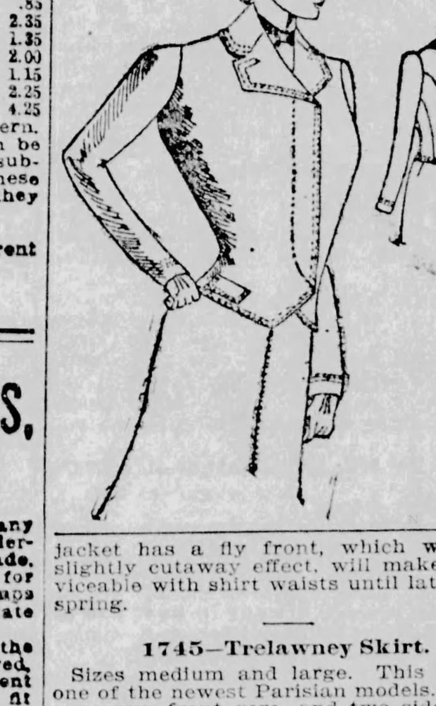
At length Mr. Evarts came in, and the old farmer was at once informed. He looked at the distinguished lawyer long and earnestly.

"By gum!" said he, with an accent of commiseration. "I'll bet he boards!"

the less dressy corduroy blouses now so much worn.

1748—Melville Jacket.

Sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. For every day wear there is nothing that quite takes the place of a neatly made and well fitted tailor jacket. Our illustration shows one of the newest models to complete a tailor costume. This



jacket has a fly front, which with the slightly cutaway effect, will make it serviceable with shirt waists until late in the spring.

1745—Trelawney Skirt.

Sizes medium and large. This skirt is one of the newest Parisian models. It has a narrow front gore, and two side gores. The graduated box plaits in the back are each cut separately, so that they are

easily fitted at the waist, and have a fine graceful flare at the bottom. This design is especially desirable for silk or satin; also woolen fabrics.

1560—Pattie Frock.

Sizes for 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A stylish and practical design for a little girl's frock, suitable for any of the favorite silk, woolen or cotton goods. There is a pointed yoke front, over a slightly full blouse. The skirt is a straight full skirt mounted to the waist, the joining being

hidden by a belt or sash. The yoke may be of all-over lace, embroidery or tucking; or bands of tucking alternating with bands of trimming. Ruffles of embroidery, ribbon or the material itself trim the edge of the yoke and form the sleeve caps.

Animals That Are Not Dying Out.

Buffaloes and elephants are by no means approaching extinction as rapidly as is commonly supposed. Immense herds of buffaloes roam about the vast northern plains of Australia, but bloodthirsty blacks are also numerous in that region, and buffalo hunters carry their lives in their hands. Also, according to the latest number of "The British North Borneo Herald," large numbers of elephants occupy the jungles of that colony. The jungles to the south of Sandakan Bay are full of them. It is suggested that they could be turned into a valuable asset for the colony if decoy animals were imported from India and the natives were taught how to construct "keddahs," or trapping inclosures, says the London Chronicle.

Swelling.

"Oh, I know her fiance is fast!"

"Why don't you tell her?"

"Because her head is swelled enough already!"—Detroit Journal.

THE ROOSTER CROWED AN ALARM

Policeman Cunningham, of the Maxwell street police station, was patrolling his lonesome beat late in the night, says the Chicago Chronicle, when he was startled by the crowing of a rooster. The sound seemed to come from nearby. Straining his eyes, the officer saw two boys coming in his direction. One of them had difficulty in controlling something beneath his coat, and just as the officer was reached the something created a commotion, the coat flew open and the head of a rooster popped out. Simultaneously the officer discovered

IT TURNED OUT TO BE A ROOSTER.

feathers on the hat of the other boy. With true detective instinct, he immediately concluded something was wrong and arrested both boys—Maurice Danaher, 124 Sebor street, and Luke Ward, 222 De Koven street.

It developed that the rooster had been stolen from the barn yard of Mrs. Jennie Korshak, 325 South Halstead street. She prosecuted the boys before Justice Sabath. Luke held the rooster fondly in his arms as he told how a strange boy had asked him to hold it a few minutes.

"But how did you get those feathers on your hat?" asked his honor of Maurice.

"Somebody must have put them there when I wasn't lookin'," replied Maurice with a truthful look.

Further evidence showed the same boys had stolen a set of harness and on another occasion had gone rabbit hunting and fallen into the hands of the police. They were held to the juvenile court.

THE WARDROBE TRUNK.

If you like to have your clothes free from wrinkles when you travel, you should indulge in a wardrobe trunk. They

YOUR GOWNS WILL NOT BE CRUSHED IN THIS.

are made of light material, are easy to handle, and are a perfect boon to actresses and women who travel much. Their very reasonable price puts them within the reach of all.

IOWA'S OLDEST MAN IS DEAD AT 109

John Montgomery, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, who was killed recently, was the oldest man in Iowa. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Jan. 11, 1792, and had lived in Council Bluffs thirty-two years. When killed he was standing on a railroad track arguing politics and failed to step aside in time to avoid a passing

JOHN MONTGOMERY.

Born Glasgow, Scotland, Jan. 11, 1792.

train. He was one of the remarkable men of the state, and for many years had regularly attended all the old settlers' meetings in order to capture the blue ribbon for being the oldest person present. He was a merchant in the young days of Chicago, and moved west with the tide of California gold seekers. He was on familiar terms with the prominent characters of a half century ago, and remembered distinctly events of a hundred years ago. He recalled distinctly the fall of Napoleon Bonaparte and the consequent agitation of Europe. He was then visiting in Scotland.

VICTORIA'S FORTIETH WAR.

From Matin of Paris.

The present war in South Africa is the fortieth war England has indulged in during the reign of the "peace loving Victoria." The paragraph says: "No other state in the world has been so often at war, or shed so much human blood. Behold the proud record! One war against Russia, 1854. Three wars against Afghanistan, 1838, 1849, 1878. Four wars against China, 1841, 1849, 1856, 1860. Two wars against the Sikhs, 1845, 1848. Three wars against the Kaffirs, 1845, 1851, 1877. Three wars against Burmah, 1850, 1852, 1885. Nine wars in India, 1857-1860, 1863, 1864, 1868, 1869, 1890, 1895, 1897. Three wars against the Ashanti, 1864, 1873, 1896. One war with Abyssinia, 1867. One war with Persia, 1852. One war against the Zulus, 1878. One war against the Basutos, 1879. One war in Egypt, 1882. Three wars in the Soudan, 1894, 1896, 1899. One war in Zanzibar, 1890. One war against the Matabele, 1894. Two wars with Transvaal, 1881, 1899. And all these bloody wars are due to the greed of this nation of shopkeepers.

Where She Hangs Out.

"What is your occupation, my good woman?" said the examining attorney to the witness for the defendant.

"Oim a washerwoman, sorr."

"Where do you hang out?"—Judge.

Hood's Pills

Do not gripe nor irritate the alimentary canal. They act gently yet promptly, cleanse effectually and

Give Comfort

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

News of the Week.

FLOUR TRUST HAS COLLAPSED

The Great Overcapitalized Combinations Will All Go.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 26.—The United States Milling company, generally known as the flour trust, collapsed Saturday afternoon, but the fact did not become known until to-day, when Judge Jenkins in proceedings ancillary to the United States court of New Jersey, appointed three receivers for the company, two of whom are now in charge of the property. The receivers are Daniel Thomas, of New York; Charles E. Kimball, of Summit, N. J., and Albert C. Loring, of New Jersey.

The collapse of the company was due, it is said, to its inability to float its securities on the open market.

The United States Milling company was formed with a capital stock of $25,000,000, April 27, 1899, having secured control of the following flour milling property:

In Milwaukee—The Daisy and Faist-Krause mills.

In Superior—The Lake Superior, the Anchor and the Listman mills.

In West Superior—The Grand Republic, the Freeman and the Mankota mills.

In Minneapolis—The Excelsior, the Standard and St. Anthony mills, with 95 per cent of the capital stock of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling company, which operates and owns five big flour mills.

In Duluth—The Imperial and the Constructed Terminal elevators.

In New York State—The Syracuse mills, the Baldwinsville mills and the Urban mill.

In New Jersey—Ninety-five per cent of the Hector-Jones-Jewell Milling company, which operates and owns four large mills.

Proceedings similar to those of to-day will have to be instituted in every circuit where the company owns property. The bond fixed by the New Jersey court is $100,000 in each case. Judge Jenkins requires them to give an additional bond of $25,000 each. While the original suit is in New Jersey, the greatest litigation will probably be in Wisconsin, as the majority of the company's property is in this state.

The company, Mr. Ballou's bill sets forth, will be unable to meet any of its obligations as they mature. Its cash in the bank is but $1,000 and it has no bills or accounts receivable, the proceeds of which would be sufficient to meet the matured and maturing obligations.

George Wilson Ballou, of New Jersey, the stockholder who instituted the suit in which the receivers were appointed, made the following statement concerning the causes leading to the failure of the company in the complaint:

"In the organization of the company it had been hoped that sufficient means would be provided for the purchase of the property required by the company, and to supply sufficient working capital to carry on its business by the sale of its first mortgage collateral gold bonds, but because of the tight money market and the depression in industrial securities, the company was unable to carry out the plan, and was obliged to resort to borrowing money on its collateral trust bonds, and further, by the failure of this plan, by borrowing in the open market. The money so borrowed constitutes the floating indebtedness, which amounts to $1,095,008.08, of which $144,365 is due and $394,350 is on demand loans."

SCHURMAN'S PLAN.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—President Schurman, of Cornell university, and former head of the Philippine commission, delivered an address before the student body at the Armour institute yesterday, in which he forecasted the report and recommendations of the commission soon to be published in Washington.

President Schurman said that he had recommended to the President a government and constitution for the Philippines identically the same as that framed by educated Filipinos, which is practically the governmental policy outlined by Thomas Jefferson for the government of the vast territory acquired by the Louisiana purchase. President Schurman said further he was happy to state that President McKinley had accepted the recommendations, and was sending out a second commission to put this government in operation.

"To avoid any mistake on the subject," said the speaker, "the constitution drawn up by Pedro A. Paterno, Aguinaldo's prime minister in 1898, will be published alongside with the constitution adopted by the commission, so that it may be seen that the two are identical, with only slight elaboration in the American form. This constitution also agrees with the requests that leading Filipinos have been making of us day after day.

"The newspapers have not given publicity to the fact that we are to give the Filipinos the very government they themselves ask, but our government is now striking off 15,000 copies of the report, that it may inform those who have been so solicitous in regard to the kind of government their friends the Filipinos will obtain from us."

Continuing, the speaker said that, after a careful study of the island tribes, he became convinced that the plan of Great Britain in her government of the Malays—signing peace pacts with the individual chiefs of the tribes—was the most satisfactory one. The results upheld his opinion, for in the southern row of islands, where this policy was followed out, not a gun had been fired, and an American flag had been held an honored emblem. This policy was not adopted in regard to the middle islands, which are inhabited by the Visayan tribes, the largest in the group of islands, because of the fact that the most peculiar of civil government prevails there. The influence of Spain, said President Schurman, permeates the entire country and its half million of inhabitants.

COL. KING DEAD.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 24.—Colonel William S. King, ex-congressman and a national character for the past forty years, died at his home in this city to-day. Colonel King was born in Franklin county, New York, in 1828, was active in support of the Free Soil party in that state, and aided in the organization of the first Republican party in New York. He came to Minnesota in 1858, was active in the anti-slavery contests and during the war. He started the Minneapolis Tribune, and was for several years on the St. Paul Pioneer Press. While in Congress Colonel King was the subject of a famous congressional investigation in connection with the Pacific mail subsidy bill, but the investigation entirely cleared him of the charge of any improper act.

MOVING A TRUST.

New York, Feb. 24.—A special train of eight cars bringing the employes and furniture of the American Tin Plate and National Steel companies from Chicago arrived to-day. The employes were accompanied by their families.

The American Tin Plate company has a capitilization of $50,000,000, while the National Steel company is capitalized at $50,000,000. These companies will shortly be joined by the American Steel Hoop company, whose executive officers, at this time, are in Pittsburg. The latter company has a capital of $33,000,000, so that these three great industrial concerns bring to this city a capital of $142,000,000

I Had a Bad Cough

"I had a bad cough for six weeks and could not find any relief whatever. I read what a wonderful remedy Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was for coughs and I bought a bottle. Before I had taken a quarter of it my cough had entirely left me."—L. Hawn, Newington, Ont., May 3, 1899.

Quickly Cures Colds

Neglected colds always lead to something serious. They run into chronic bronchitis which pulls down your general health and deprives you of sleep: or they end in genuine consumption with all its uncertain results.

Don't wait, but take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral just as soon as you begin to cough. A few doses will cure you then. But it cures old colds, too, only it takes a little more time. We refer to such diseases as bronchitis, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, and hard winter coughs.

If you've just taken cold a 25 cent bottle is all you'll need. For harder cases a 50 cent bottle is better. For chronic troubles, and to keep on hand, the $1.00 bottle is most economical.

IDAHO MINE TROUBLES.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The Investigation of the action of the military and civil authorities following the Coeur d'Alene mining riots was continued to-day by the house committee on military affairs. William Randolph Stinson told at length as to the "bull pen" where the accused miners were incarcerated. His description was supplemented by a large number of photographs, showing the prison enclosure, consisting of a number of rude shanties surrounded by a wire fence. The witness was a school commissioner and was removed for alleged sympathy with the miners and subsequently arrested. He said the "bull pen" was very filthy. The men ate off the ground and the food was bad. There was practically no sanitary arrangements. The witness said his mail was opened. On one occasion when his wife was badly injured and was in a delicate condition he was refused permission to go over to her.

Mr. Stinson also told of the guard house, a part of the "bull pen" where he and others were held most of the time. The straw had been trampled into the ground and the officers in charge of the United States forces refused to allow hay to be brought in. Many drunken soldiers were put in the guard house with the accused. An army officer, he said, ordered a corporal to take a cigar from the witness and when the latter threw the cigar down the officer reduced the corporal to the ranks for not snatching it. The officer ordered that the men be treated with severity.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The investigation of the mining troubles and conduct of the United States forces in Idaho last summer continued to-day before the house committee on military affairs. Frederick C. Robertson resumed his narrative, begun yesterday, giving the legal proceedings he adopted in behalf of the imprisoned miners and the difficulties he claims to have encountered from the military authorities, state officials and the courts. He said he was refused permission to be present at the inquest of those killed during the outbreak, and was unable to communicate with the accused miners as to their rights, although representatives of the mining company were present. He protested to the attorney general that the miners were being denied the right of counsel. Throughout these proceedings, the witness said, the military authorities were in control of affairs, and United States soldiers guarded the imprisoned men, bringing them to and from the court.

The witness said General Merriam was in charge of the "bull pen." These were improvised quarters, as no prison was available, and consisted of old buildings and box cars, surrounded by a wire fence. Mr. Robertson expressed the opinion that the United States forces should have been used to preserve order and uphold the civil authorities, but in fact, he declared, they superseded the civil authorities, and in some instances, which were detailed, arrested men in no way connected with the outbreak. He said there were no warrants, and none of the usual forms of law, but when a man was wanted he was stopped on the street and sent to the "bull pen." This was done by deputies, who acted under the state officials and the military authorities. The witness will proceed with his statement to-morrow.

Messrs. Morrison and Furuseth, of the American Federation of Labor, were present during the hearing to-day, and President Gompers is expected to attend when he arrives.

Washington, Feb. 22.—When the investigation of the Idaho labor troubles was resumed to-day before the house committee on military affairs, Chairman Hull stated that Governor Steunenburg, of Idaho, who is attending the investigation, has protested against the line of procedure which impugned the state officials. Mr. Hull said the governor held that the testimony in effect placed the state officials on trial, and if that were the case they were entitled to be present and to be represented by counsel. The chairman called on Governor Steunenburg to make his own statement. Representatives Lentz and Hay, of the committee, energetically opposed this procedure, and the governor's statement was deferred.

Considerable feeling developed among the members as the inquiry proceeded. Mr. Lentz sought to introduce an affidavit seeking to show that intimidation of a miner had been resorted to by a representative of the governor of Idaho in order to gain personal ends. The committee refused to admit the affidavit. Mr. Lentz then gave notice that he would at the proper time move that the affiant, A. S. Balch, be called as a witness. The chairman stated that it would be necessary hereafter to hold sessions during the afternoon, while the house was in session, and that he would request permission to do so.

Harry Miner Dead.

New York, Feb. 23.—Henry Clay Miner, the theatrical manager, dropped dead yesterday afternoon in his home, on Riverside drive, of apoplexy, aged 58.

MARCUS DALY ON THE STAND

His Testimony In Bribery Case of Clark, of Montana.

Washington, Feb. 24.—When the senate committee on elections assembled today Mr. Marcus Daly, the head of the Montana opposition to Senator Clark, was present in the committee room and it was understood he would take the stand during the day. While the responsibility for the investigation has been charged largely to him, he has not heretofore made his appearance before the committee. He entered the room quietly and after being introduced to the members present, took a seat with other spectators back of the seats occupied by witnesses. Senator Clark was also present. He sat across the room from Mr. Daly but the eyes of the rival millionaires did not seem to meet.

At the beginning of the day's session Attorney General Nolan took the witness stand. He read a letter he had written to Congressman Campbell last fall promising immunity from prosecution to such as might testify to bribery as go-between during the session of the legislature. He said in the letter he had conferred with the governor and that in case of prosecution and conviction the governor would exercise the pardoning power. Referring to the Whiteside exposure Mr. Nolan said the people of Montana did not believe there was any conspiracy. "The air was full of evidence of bribery," he said, "you could cut it with a knife." John R. Toole, of Anaconda, was next called. He is regarded as a confidential friend of Mr. Daly and is a member of the Montana Legislature. He said he was interested with Mr. Daly in mining interests. He also said that he considered that he had Mr. Daly's confidence in political matters and knew the latter plans. Notwithstanding this fact he had as a member of the legislature in 1889 voted for Mr. Clark for the senate.

Indeed, he had never known Mr. Daly to seek office or try to influence the course of his friends. Last winter when he had told Mr. Daly that some members wanted to cast their votes for him for the United States Senate Mr. Daly replied: "I authorize you to say that I do not want my name presented for a vote, either complimentary or otherwise." Nor had he ever known Mr. Daly's attempting to influence or control any primary or other election, or state, county or city convention.

Speaking of the campaign of 1898, Mr. Toole said that he had been a member of the executive committee; that not to exceed $12,000 was subscribed for the campaign, and that the Clark people had held no meetings outside of Silver Bow county.

The general understanding then was that the Clark movement was entirely in the interest of Mr. Clark's candidacy for the Senate.

Mr. Toole said that Mr. Daly had no especial candidate for the Senate, being willing to accept the nominee of the Democratic caucus. Mr. Daly's friends, however, were opposed to Mr. Clark, principally because of the charges of bribery, with which the air was full for a month before the meeting of the legislature. The witness said that he had never entered into a conspiracy to defeat Mr. Clark for the Senate.

Q.—When did you first see the $30,000 used by Mr. Whiteside in this exposure?

A.—I first saw it when the legislative investigating committee, of which I was a member, met.

Q.—Did you give any of that money, or know of any being given by Mr. Daly, or any of his friends, to defeat Mr. Clark for the Senate?

A.—No sir; I can't find words strong enough for a proper denial of the imputation' it's an outrage.

Q.—Do you know of any money being put up by Mr. Daly or any of his friends to defeat Mr. Clark in any other connection?

A.—I certainly do not.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Marcus Daly was called to the witness chair as soon as the committee on elections began the consideration of the Clark case this afternoon. Mr. Daly stated that he was 58 years of age, and that his business was that of mining. He knew Mr. Clark and Mr. Whiteside, and had known Mr. Clark a long time. He first contributed to the campaign when it was organized to the extent of about $4,500, later to the extent of $2,500, also $500 in Deer Lodge county and $250 on various other occasions. He had never, he said, thought to compel miners employed by him to vote according to his sentiments. As to Whiteside, he said, he had given him nothing for the purpose of defeating Mr. Clark.

"Did you ever, during the session of the legislature, give any money toward the defeat of Mr. Clark?"

"No, I did not—not one dollar," Mr. Daly replied.

He detailed conversation with Mr. Corbett in the Hotel Netherlands, differing entirely with the statement by Corbett. He said he told Corbett that he did not think Mr. Clark would seriously urge his candidacy for the senate, as he could not be elected. Mr. Daly denied that he had used the language attributed to him by Corbett, that if Clark's name made its appearance, "You will hear something drop." Mr. Daly was asked as to the $30,000 which is on deposit with the commission and is alleged to have been bribed money. He said he knew nothing about this money, and had nothing to do with advancing it. He also specifically denied the statement of a former witness that Daly had told him every man who supported Clark would be denounced as a boodler and bribe-taker.

"Did you ever seek to influence members of the legislature as to the election of a United States senator?"

"No, sir."

"Did you ever seek to influence the judiciary of Montana in that connection?"

"No, sir; I did not get close enough to them for anything of that kind."

"Are you one of the contributors toward this prosecution?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Daly.

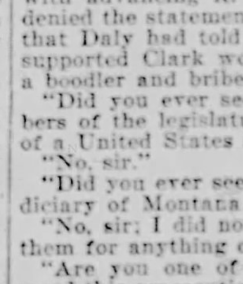
He went on to say that after Mr. Clark's nomination he (Clark) had charged that he was the subject of a "conspiracy," and as Mr. Clark courted an investigation Mr. Daly said he concluded to permit the matter to be thoroughly investigated.

CATTLE SYNDICATE.

Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 23.—George B. Loving will leave Saturday for New York via Kansas City and Chicago to conclude the big cattle syndicate deal. The results of expert appraisers show that seventy-three companies have given options on their properties, which includes 20,000,000 acres.

The average price put on the land was $1.90 per acre. The cattle number 900,000 head, and were appraised at $21.37 per head. The total value of all the properties comprehended in the syndicate is $40,000,000.

Mr. Loving also has options on thirty cotton seed oil mills in the state. Their purpose is to supply the cattle with oil cake for feed. The biggest company in the syndicate is the Capital Syndicate, which owns 3,100,000 acres of land and 125,000 head of cattle. Mr. Loving will reach New York March 5.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THE GREAT COKE CONTRACT

The Suit to Annul It Filed in Great Frick-Carnegie Fight.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 27.—John Walker, guardian of Andrew Carnegie Wilson, S. L. Shoemaker and John Pontefract, on behalf of themselves and such other stockholders of the H. C. Frick Co., as may choose to join in the suit as plaintiffs, filed the much-talked-of bill in equity to annul the coke contract held with the coke company by the Carnegie Steel Co., limited, in common pleas court No. 2, yesterday afternoon. The bill names as defendants the H. C. Frick Coke company, a corporation; Thomas Lynch, H. C. Frick, Geo. Lauder, D. M. Clemson, Andrew Moreland, James Gayley and Thomas Morrison, composing the board of directors of said corporation, and the Carnegie Steel company, limited.

D. T. Watson, Willis F. McCook and John McClair appear as counsel for the plaintiffs.

The action is remotely connected with trouble now existing between H. C. Frick, former chairman of the Carnegie Steel company, limited, and Andrew Carnegie, and was precipitated by the filing of Mr. Frick's bill in equity in common pleas court No. 1 to secure an accounting of the affairs of the Carnegie Steel company, limited.

In this case the plaintiffs seek to restrain the defendants by injunction from selling, shipping or delivering any coke to the Carnegie Steel company, limited under a contract dated Jan. 1, 1899, at a price of $1.35 a ton; the contract to run for a period of five years, and from settling with the steel company for coke already delivered under the contract. It is also asked that the court annul the contract and order an accounting. The plaintiffs allege fraud in the obtaining of the said contract and accuse a majority of the board of directors of the coke company of working solely for the interest of the Carnegie Steel company, limited, with the purpose of cheating and defrauding all stockholders of the coke company not members of the steel company. It is also claimed that if the contract is carried out, the Frick Coke company will have to refund to the steel company $596,000 on account of coke sold to said steel company during 1899, and, during the year 1900 it will cause a loss to the coke company of not less than $4,000,000.

The Carnegie Steel company, limited, was the owner of 59,104 shares of the capital stock of the coke company, and Carnegie was likewise holder of 51,213 shares, which, together constituted more than a majority of the coke company's capital stock. This, it is claimed, enabled the Carnegie Steel company, limited, and Carnegie to elect their nominees as directors of the coke company and dominate and control their action.

During the year 1899 the coke company furnished the steel company with all its coke. While the market price of coke steadily advanced, coke was sold to the steel company at prices ranging from $1.45 a ton for January, February and March, 1899, to $1.75 a ton for December, 1899. The shipments being 2,233,764 tons, all of which has been paid for.

To carry out the purpose for which they were selected, and to secure for themselves and Carnegie an advantage as members of the steel company, it is claimed, that knowing of the loss which would result to stockholders of the coke company who were not members of the steel company, or whose proportionate interests in the coke company were greater than in the steel company, and in utter and fraudulent disregard of their rights and against the vote and protest of Thos. Lynch and H. C. Frick, the other two members of the board of directors, and well knowing that the price of coke then was upwards of $3 a ton, and that the market price would, probably, continue during the life of the contract hereinafter mentioned to be much greater than the price named in the contract, the majority of the directors of the coke company, to wit, Gayley, Moreland, Clemson and Morrison, on January 24, 1900, at the meeting of the directors of the coke company pretending that more than a year previously thereto the coke company had contracted to sell to the steel company all the coke the steel company might require for its furnace for a period of five years, beginning January 1, 1899, at the price of $1.35 a ton, voted to the steel company a contract for all the coke it would use for five years commencing January 1, 1899, amounting, approximately, to 2,500,000 tons a year, or about one-third of the entire product of the coke company, at the price of $1.35 a ton. The persons named, it is stated, produced at the meeting and demanded and procured the immediate signing by the president of the coke company, of a contract which had been previously prepared and executed by the steel company.

The plaintiffs charge, that, in truth and in fact, no such agreement to sell its products to the steel company as is pretended as the excuse for making said contract, and no agreement whatsoever for deliveries through a period of years or at the price named in the pretended contract was at any time made by the coke company, or by any one authorized to act on its behalf, and the pretense thereof is only the creation of Moreland, Gayley, Clemson and Morrison, with Carnegie and Lauder acting in the interest of Carnegie and the steel company, and they so made said contract only for the benefit of said Carnegie and themselves as members of the steel company and in bad faith to the interest of all other stockholders of the coke company, and the directors voting for the contract violated the usages of business and exceeded their authority as directors.

Broke Her Machinery.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 26.—A builders' trial trip of the torpedo boat destroyer Goldsborough, resulted in an accident which will delay the final builders' test six weeks. When off Alki Point, running at 30 knots, a rock shaft arm broke, disabling one engine. A new forging must be made in the east. Captain Nicholson, of the trial board, says the damage can be repaired for about $600 and that the accident does not prove the boat's construction faulty.

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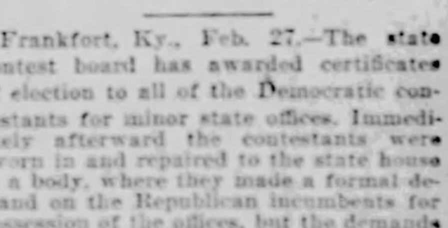

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KENTUCKY CONTEST,

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 27.—The state contest board has awarded certificates of election to all of the Democratic contestants for minor state offices. Immediately afterward the contestants were sworn in and repaired to the state house in a body, where they made a formal demand on the Republican incumbents for possession of the offices, but the demands were not acceded to. The Democratic contestants sworn in are: Secretary of state, C. B. Hill, of Clark county; attorney general, Robert J. Breckenridge, of Boyle county; auditor, Gus G. Coulter, of Graves county; treasurer, Wilbur Hager, of Boyd county.

BIG DETROIT FIRES.

Detroit, Feb. 26.—A fire which started last night in the plant of the Detroit Steel and Spring Company's works at the Michigan avenue crossing of the Michigan Central railroad, destroyed both the company's rolling mills and caused a loss of a fireman's life, besides indirectly resulting in injuries to a physician and an ambulance driver. The property loss is about $100,000, fully insured.

A Veteran Dead.

Northampton, Mass., Feb. 26.—Capt. R. H. Cook, who as a captain of New York militia, did escort duty to General LaFayette on his trip up the Hudson River in 1824, died yesterday, aged 97 years. He was the father of Capt. Frank A. Cook, commander of the cruiser Brooklyn during the late war. His grandson, Frank E. Cook, is a surgeon on the gunboat Wilmington, and another grandson is at Annapolis.

THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

MY NEIGHBOR JIM.

Everything pleased my neighbor Jim.
When it rained
He never complained,
But said that wet weather suited him.
"There's never too much rain for me,
And this is something like," said he.

When earth was dry as a powder-mill
He did not sigh
Because it was dry;
But said if he could have his will,
It would be chief, supreme delight
To live where the sun shone day and night.

When winter came with its snow and ice,
He did not scold
Because it was cold,
But said: "Now this is really nice;
If ever from home I'm forced to go,
I'll move up north with the Eskimo."

A cyclone whirled along its track
And did him harm—
It broke his arm,
And stripped the coat from off his back
"And I would give another limb
To see such a blow again," said Jim.

And when at length his years were told,
And his body bent,
And his strength all spent,
And Jim was very weak and old,
"I long have wanted to know," he said,
"How it feels to die;" and Jim was dead.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"A little hidden likeness, often faded or defiled,
Of the great, the good All-father, in his poorest human child!"
—Gerald Massey.

These words of the poet express a conviction which is coming more and more to animate the action of those who are watching and waiting for the dawning of the better day, when the anguish of ignorance and poverty shall, in a measure, have passed away. That there is some good in every human heart—good that is awaiting the opportunity for expression through the soul, so limited by its surroundings—is certain, and the wider recognition of this fact is bringing a deeper sense of responsibility to the community. Every child born in its midst, whether in the shadowed byeways or upon the sunny highways, is, in reality, a part of itself and entitled to the best that can be given in the way of opportunity for growth and development. When the action which the full realization of this truth brings, shall take on a general and permanent form, the "new day," the day of better things, will be here.

What is the nature of this action?

To my mind it does not rest in any large degree with what are named the reform movements of the day. These, even at their best, and when carried on without fanaticism, are principally of use in arousing among the more prosperous classes, a sense of the existence of evils which must be met and overcome. The number of adults wedded to dangerous and degraded ways, who are turned into good and useful citizens by the ordinary methods, are few indeed, compared to the mass of the people found in what are called the slum parts of a city.

Going through them, seeing what life is there, coming in contact with the wretchedness of the surroundings, discovering the temptations, the wonder grows in one's mind that the "divine spark" is not utterly extinguished in the hearts of the human beings therein. It is easy then to understand the spirit and to feel the truth in the sentiment which dictated the following little poem entitled Environment, written by Elizabeth Gallup Perkins for the Boston Transcript:

A lily grew in a garden far
From the dust of the city street.
It had no dream that the universe
Held aught less pure and sweet
Than its virgin self; so chaste was it,
So perfect in retreat.

When night came down the lily looked
In the face of the stars and smiled;
Then went to sleep—to the sleep of death—
As the soul of a little child
Goes back to the clasp of the Father soul
Untouched and undefiled.

A lily bloomed on the highway close
To the tread and the sweeping throng;
It bore the gaze of a hundred eyes
Where burned the flame of wrong,
And one came by who tore its head
With ruthless hand and strong.

It caught no glimpse of a garden fair,
It knew no other name
For a world that use and bruised it so
Than a world of sin and shame;
And hopeless, crushed, its spirit passed
As the evening shadows came.

And who can say but the sheltered one
A sullied flower had been
Had its home been out on the highway close,
And the other forever angel white
Had it blossomed safe within?

The thought, so prettily expressed in these lines, has its practical bearing upon the duty of every community. The "action" must concern itself, for by far the larger part, with the children. Only by planting the seeds of good citizenship—and I use the words in their highest sense—in the hearts and lives of all of the little ones can there come a permanent uplifting of the whole people. That duty is a part of the responsibility resting upon every individual member of the community, and may not be shirked without committing a great moral wrong.

What I have said leads me finally to that which concerns, not the poor only, but all classes in any community, and that is the public schools. Within a few days I have had the pleasure of being present at the opening of a new building for educational purposes, the Waite school, so named to honor the memory of one dear to the heart of Toledo and to the whole nation, Chief Justice Waite. It stands there a beautiful revealing of the honest purpose of those who have the city's educational good in charge. It stands, too, as the monument of the wisdom which took the management of such vital interests out of politics, and placed them in the hands of those chosen, for the most part, for their fitness for the work.

Going from one large, airy room to another, each with apparently the best possible arrangements for lighting, heating and ventilation; looking at the fine accomplishment of the pupils displayed with the most pardonable pride, and all pointing to an earnest effort towards higher ideals; watching the light of enthusiasm in the faces of the efficient principal and her corps of teachers as they spoke of their work, I could not help feeling a glad hope for the future good citizenship of children, receiving a training in such surroundings and under such influences.

It must be remembered, however—and this really lies at the heart of the whole thing—that new buildings, and good teachers will fail to bring the schools to their highest standard, unless those who have the management, are carefully chosen and then held to account for the faithful discharge of their duties. Constant vibilance is the price of all true progress, and there is too much at stake to allow of carelessness in this matter, which, let it not be forgotten, rests entirely in the hands of the people themselves, whether in village, town or city.

"Did the postman leave any letters, Mary?" the mistress asked, on returning from a visit one afternoon.

"Nothing but a postal card, ma'am."

"Who is it from, Mary?"

"And do you think I'd read it, ma'am," asked the girl with an injured air.

"Perhaps not. But any one who sends me a postal card is either stupid or impertinent."

"You'll excuse me, ma'am," returned the girl loftily, "but that's a nice way to be talking about your own mother."

HAVE YOU AND I ?

Have you and I to-day
Stood silent as with Christ, apart from joy or fray
Of life, to see by faith His face;
To look, if but a moment, at its grace,
And grow, by brief companionship, more true.
More nerved to lead, to dare to do,
For Him at any cost? Have we to-day
Found time, in thought, our hand to lay
In His, and thus compare
His will with ours, and wear
The impress of His wish? Be sure
Such contact will endure
Throughout the day; will help us walk erect
Through storm and flood; detect
Within the hidden life sin's dross, its stain;
Revive the thought of love for Him again;
Steady the steps which waver; help to see
The footpath meant for you and me.

The Cozy Corner

Now there is a moral, or a subject for some of us to consider, connected with this letter from Aunt Kate, which I am sure will suggest itself to you, though it probably has never done so to the writer of the letter:

Dear Editor: I received the two last requests for the doll pattern last night, and have them already to mail. The address of one of the ladies was not very plain, but I hope she will receive the pattern all safely.

Yes, I think I have, as you say, made quite a number of "little mothers" happy, as I have sent 13 patterns and two dolls for my little girl to give away as Christmas presents. Only one of the 13 has written to say if they were received or if they liked them, but I think they must have received them. No, I am not sorry that I offered to send the pattern, although it is some considerable trouble to cut them out and send them, for there is not much that I am able to do to make others happy, except in some such way as this, as my means are rather limited and my health very poor, so I am glad to "do all the good I can to all the people I can, in all the ways I can," and will try to be Aunt Kate to all who wish, only I hope that those who send for the pattern will send the postage also.

If you will just say that I have sent the pattern to all who have sent for it, any who have not received it can send again.—Aunt Kate.

Mrs. Johnson very kindly sends us the result of her trial of the program for an "Old Folks at Home" entertainment, given in the Blade at her request. We are very glad to hear when anything is so successful as this seems to have been.

I intended to have written to you sooner in regard to the entertainment for which you sent me the program, with directions for carrying it out, but I have been very busy and neglected to do so.

We followed the program as nearly as we could, and our entertainment was a great success. My son was the Dominie and I was the Spare Spinster. I was very deaf and made many laughable mistakes. My friends said that I seemed to have missed my vocation when I got married. As we did not have many singers, we had more recitations than singing. I thank you very much for your assistance.—Mrs. Amanda Johnson.

Although a great sufferer, "Grandmother" forgets her own trials in order that she may send some words of comfort and advice to others:

May I come in for a few moments this morning for a little visit with you? First, I want to shake hands with Miss Bouton and wish her God speed in her noble work. Then please give me a chair beside Washington Mist, for it was on her (or his) account chiefly that I came this morning.

Listen, now, while I give you a sure recipe for making happy wives: Be just as affectionate and courteous to her after marriage as you were before, and show her the same polite attention that you show to other men's wives, and any reasonable woman will be content and happy with very little of this world's goods.

A word now to Sweetie: Grandmother's heart aches for you; she, too, was a wife and mother before her school-days should have expired, and she knows something of what you had to suffer. I am sure that what Laura Golden said to you about self-sacrifice will meet with the approval of the majority of women. The Bible gives but one cause for divorce, and no reason for a second marriage after divorce. When we have made our choice, we must remember it is for "worse" as well as for "better," and make the best me can of it. If we have children, they should be taught to love their father, but to shun his faults.

Anw now just a word to Lil: Don't stand back there with your face all awry, but come right into our midst and have a good chat with us, only let the dear birds go free, so that when the glad spring time comes we may hear their beautiful songs.

It may be some time before I come again unless some one asks for me, and then I shall always be ready to answer them the best I can.—Grandmother.

Rita, Minn., is a firm believer in the good influence of music in the home.

The songs of long ago sing themselves down through the years, carrying us back to the old friends and the old home that has nearly faded from our memories in the lapse of years, unfolding out of the shadows of life the happy scenes of our childhood's days, and bringing to us on the wings of love and song the voices of dear ones now silent in the grave, and as we listen we seem to hear not the songs of to-day, but the "Diviner Songs of Heaven."

Fill your homes with song, teach your children to sing, teach them that the home songs of their childhood will some day be the dearest of all remembrances to them. No matter if you have "no voice" for singing; you have a voice for talking, and anyone who can talk can sing, and the more you practice the better you will sing. You can't be cross when you sing, and you can't feel very sad at the same time you are trying to make melody in your heart, so sing, sing sing.

Thanks are due Mrs. T. Campbell, Silent Reader and Busy Body for information in regard to making hair chains, asked for by Evangeline. Busy Body sends the directions given in the Fancy Work column this week. She found them in a copy of the Blade printed several years ago. Moral: Make a scrap book of the good things you find in the Blade. This same friend sends directions for making some very pretty rugs, which we shall use soon.

J. D. R. asks if a crime was committed in a balloon where would the case be tried? Can anyone give him the desired information?

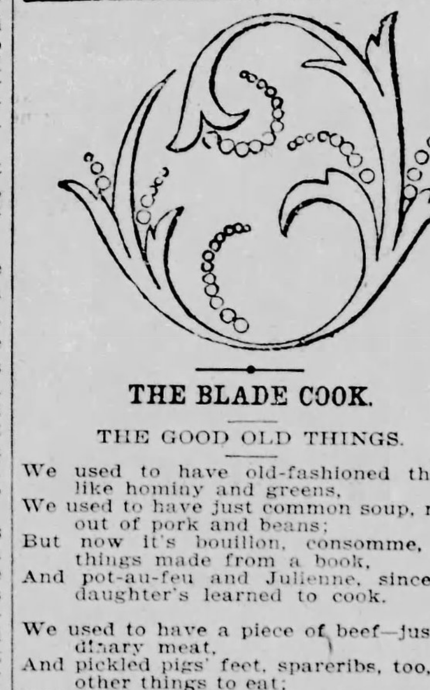
Nellie Bly writes for the benefit of who it may concern, that if a nail, or a screw, be pushed into a cake of common laundry soap, it can then be driven into a hardwood board with the greatest of ease. Nellie learned this from a carpenter, who saw her vainly endeavoring to screw some hooks, on which to hang her tea cups, into a hardwood cabinet.

Mabel is assured that the small steel clasp which she received as a birthday gift is "just the thing" to wear to fasten a piece of inch-wide velvet ribbon around the neck. The wider velvet ties with long ends and loops are not worn as generally as they were a year ago.

BLADE FANCY WORK CLUB.

Fancy Letter.

Hair Chains.—A number have asked for directions for making hair chains, and as no one has given them, I will do so. First, take a round board measuring 10 inches across. Care must be taken to have the board perfectly smooth. Saw a round piece out of the center four inches across, and bevel the edge. Now divide the board in to 16 equal parts, on the outer edge of the board numbering in this way: 1, 6, 3, 8, 5, 2, 7, 4, 1, 6, 3, 8, 5, 2, 7, 4. Now your board is complete. Lay it over a high crock, or a stone churn does nicely. Take a wire one-eighth of an inch thick and 10 inches in length; wind a cord on one end and fasten a weight to it; the other end wind also with a cord, and fasten the cord to the ceiling, letting the lower end of the wire hang into the crock. Now take 16 strands of hair, with 16 hairs in each strand, and fasten a piece of thread about 5 inches long to one end of each strand; tie a large nail or spike to the other end of the thread, take the other end of the strand and fasten to the lower end of the wire above the cord, lay the strands over each number on the board. Now you are ready for work. Take No. 1 in one hand and No. 1 on the opposite side in the other hand, and cross the strands from one side to the other, having a strand on each side of the wire; then take No. 2 and work the same way, and continue with 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8; then commence with No. 1 again. When you have your chain completed boil in soapsuds before taking from the wire. When dry, slip off the wire and draw a silk cord through it. Make two pieces and get mounted, and you will have a beautiful watch chain; or make over a smaller wire and you will have a very nice and stylish neck-chain. Try this and report.



THE BLADE COOK.

THE GOOD OLD THINGS.

We used to have old-fashioned things, like hominy and greens,
We used to have just common soup, made out of pork and beans;
But now it's bouillon, consomme, and things made from a book,
And pot-au-feu and Julienne, since my daughter's learned to cook.

We used to have a piece of beef—just ordinary meat,
And pickled pigs' feet, spareribs, too, and other things to eat;
While now it's fillet and ragout, and leg of mutton braized,
And macaroni au gratin, and sheep's head hollandaised.

The good old things have passed away, in silent, sad retreat;
We've lots of high-falutin' things, but nothing much to eat.
And while I never say a word, and always pleasant look,
You bet I've had dyspepsia since my daughter's learned to cook.
—Good Housekeeping.

One of the best preparations for a hard day's work, or a long walk, or ride to one's place of business, is a hearty breakfast. I do not agree with those reformers who tell us that we need but two meals a day—one about ten o'clock in the morning and the other some time in the afternoon. I think that after the stomach has rested after digesting the six o'clock dinner, or supper, whichever you may call it, it is ready for breakfast, before the day's work is begun. Of course this is my own individual belief, and I do not ask any one to adopt it, but if there are those who like a good breakfast, I will give some recipes that have been found satisfactory.

Apples and Bacon.

Cut the bacon in thin slices and fry till crisp. Have ready some tart apples pared, cored and sliced, and fry in the fat left in the pan after removing the bacon.

For those who like cheese, this is highly recommended by Carrie G.:

Cheese Relish.

Cut in thin slices, one-half pound of cheese and place in a frying pan, pour over it a large cupful of sweet milk, sprinkle on it a pinch of salt, a dash of pepper, and a tablespoonful of butter cut in small bits. Stir the mixture till the cheese is melted and then add one-half cupful if very fine cracker crumbs. Turn into a warmed dish and serve as hot as possible on slices of toast.

Oyster Pie—(Requested by M. L. D.)

Drain 1 qt. of oysters, carefully freeing them from bits of shell. Heat the liquor and skim all the scum that arises, then to two-thirds of a cupful of the liquor, add 1 cupful of cream, or rich milk, thicken with 1 tablespoonful of flour and 1 tablespoonful of butter rubbed to smooth paste, season with salt and pepper and cook three minutes. When this is cool, add the oysters and pour into a deep pie tin lined with a rich paste and cover with the same, leaving openings in the cover for the escape of the steam, and bake in a quick oven.

KEEPING ACCOUNTS.

The keeping of accounts accurately is in itself an accomplishment, and to those who are anxious to manage their affairs comfortably and on a firm basis of integrity this precaution is indispensable as a protection against error. One who keeps no account, who simply carries about with her a hazy recollection of amounts spent and of amounts saved, will soon find herself involved in a labyrinth of perplexities. To recall with precision every detail of one's shopping expeditions, to balance outgo and income without some simple system of bookkeeping, involves an unnecessary degree of mental worry and is an unwise waste of force. One need not be an expert bookkeeper to set down every week or every month, at the top of a page, the sums of money which she receives from various sources—from her work if she be in business, from her profession if she be engaged in art or literature, from her father or husband if she be simply a lady living at home. On the opposite page it is a very simple matter to jot down the bills paid, the items at the several shops, the car fares, the money given in subscription or in charities. Anybody who understands the first four rules of arithmetic can manage so small a matter as the ordinary accounts of an ordinary family, if she will only be methodical, and adhere to her selected system, and observe a certain periodicity about the work, as, for instance, to-morrow, and never leaving an unexplained deficiency, no matter how small it is, until it is satisfactorily accounted for.

No greater check on spendthrift habits can be found than that which inheres in the conscientious keeping of accounts. The trifles run way with large sums, and until we really begin to watch with vigilance we do not realize how the nickels and the dimes and the quarters aggregate into dollars. One buys a few superfluities, ribbons, bon-bons, needles, perfumery, small luxuries which could be done without, and at the end of the week one finds the purse flat and thin, and in a state of pitiful emptiness when it should be plethoric.

Nobody should encourage sordidness or stinginess in herself or others. Miss Pool's strong story of the two Nawns in The Red-Bridge Neighborhood is a thrilling object-lesson against miserliness as a contemptible vice, hideous in its effects on character, withering to all domestic happiness. Nobody wishes to emulate Mr. Nawn, and everybody commiserates the Olives to whom it is appointed to live with niggardly souls like those the Nawns, father and son, both had—poor, starved, and forlorn souls enough. But thrift, frugality, sensible economy, a sagacious forehandedness, are most praiseworthy and altogether desirable virtues, and they may easily be lovable ones too.

A person who is worried and harassed and torn in pieces by anxiety over money, a person who drifts into debt and cannot free herself from its toils, can hardly be amiable or agreeable, for she is so unsatisfactory to her own ideal, so beneath it, so exasperated by the conditions of her life, that she cannot help visiting her own faults on the heads of her relatives.

Be convinced, as you will if you once make the attempt, that you can keep accounts as well as another, and the comfort of it will appeal to you. If practicable open a small account in a bank, and settle all bills by check; the check, when returned to you, is a receipt, and the needful care about the management of your money is a good discipline, for a bank-account cannot be managed in a fast and loose manner, but must be accurate and systematic.

Should it become your duty at any time to act as treasurer of the funds of others, of a society or a hospital, for instance, either temporarily or permanently, the care you take in keeping your personal accounts should be greatly increased. Absolute honesty in a treasurer is a prerequisite to fitness for office, and, beyond this, an unerring and scrupulous nicety in taking care of the accounts is essential.—Harper's Bazar.

THE LITTLE YIDDISH AUTHOR.

MARY ANTIN.

The story of Mary Antin, the little Yiddish girl of whom The Blade spoke some time ago, is a very interesting one. She was only eleven years old when she wrote From Plotzk to Boston, the little book which was recently published, and which is reported to be selling rapidly to-day because of its real literary merits.

The narrative which is told therein is the record of the journey made with her mother, and the three other children, from their home in far-away Russia to this country. It was written in Yiddish, her native language, and the only one she knew, but when she had learned English she translated it into its present form and it was given to the public.

The little girl tells of her life in the introduction. The Yiddish family, of which she is a member, lived in the little town of Plotzk, upon the Dvina river, in the western part of Russia. Her father left his home with a crowd of Jewish immigrants to this country when she was but eight years old. Here he labored for three years ere he could send for his family, and then the sum was only just large enough to pay for the transportation of his wife and four children, so that the trip was necessarily made in the most comfortless way possible.

These are the experiences which the child of eleven set down upon her arrival in Boston, putting away the manuscript until two years later when she translated it into English. Then some household friends, among them Israel Zangwill, who wrote the foreword, saw it and made the effort to have it published. This was done, and Mary Antin is famous.

The wonder of such a production from a girl of eleven is great. A writer in the San Francisco Sunday Examiner most fittingly expresses it in this way:

"The child traveler writes as easily, as fluently and as clearly as she would probably talk in her own tongue to one privileged to enjoy her society and youthful confidence, and the mind of her is so evidently older than its physical encompassment that the haunting impression received throughout the reading is of a grown person trying to see things from the standpoint of a child, rather than of a child endeavoring to copy, or attain to, the ideas of older people."

As an evidence of this here are one or two paragraphs in which she expresses her feelings on board ship:

"This entire change in the scene, the peace that encircled everything around us, seemed to give all the same feeling that I know I had. I fancied that nature created it especially for us, so that we would be allowed, in this pause, to think of our situation. All seemed to do so; all spoke in low voices and seemed to be looking for something as they gazed quietly into the smooth depths below or the twilight skies above. Were they seeking assurance? Perhaps, for there was something strange in the absence of a crowd of friends on the shore to cheer, and salute and fill the air with white clouds and last farewells.

"I found the assurance. The very stillness was a voice—nature's voice, and it spoke to the ocean and said:

"'I entrust to you this vessel. Take care of it, for it bears my children with it from one strange shore to another more distant, where loving friends are waiting to embrace them after long partings. Be gentle with your charge.'

"And the ocean, though seeming so still, replied:

"'I will obey my mistress.'"

And again:

"Oh, what solemn thoughts I had! How deeply I felt the greatness, the power of the scene! The immeasurable distance from horizon to horizon; the huge billows forever changing their shape—now only a wavy and rolling plain, now a chain of great mountains, coming and going farther away; then a town in the distance, perhaps, with spires and towers and buildings of gigantic dimensions, and mostly a vast mass of uncertain shapes, knocking against each other in fury, and seething and foaming in their anger; the gray sky, with its mountains of gloomy clouds, flying, moving with the waves, as it seemed, very near them; the absence of any object besides the one ship, and the deep, solemn groans of the sea sounding as if all the voices of the world had been turned into sighs and then gathered into that one mournful sound—so deeply did I feel the presence of these things that the feeling became one of awe, both painful and sweet, and stirring and warming and deep and calm and grand.

"The ocean spoke to me in other besides mournful or angry tones. I loved even the angry voice, but when it became soothing I could hear a sweet, gentle accent that reached my soul rather than my ear. Perhaps I imagined it. I do not know. What was real and what imaginary blended in one. But I heard and felt it, and at such moments I wished I could live on the sea forever, and thought that the sight of land would be very unwelcome to me. I did not want to be near any person. Alone with the ocean forever—that was my wish."

So writes this child of the people, one who has lived a narrow life in a home here through poverty, a little girl whose days have been devoted to work with but small opportunity for education. Here is a problem which the orthodox thinker will find hard to solve.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

How many of the Merry-Go-Rounds remember that it was seven years ago this month that we held our first meeting? A very modest little circle we were then—only about a dozen of us—and I do not think that the most sanguine of us would have predicted that in seven years we should have over two thousand names on our roll-call, as we have.

And we have not grown in numbers only—the quality of our work has more than kept pace with the quantity, and there has been a steady and most gratifying improvement in the spelling, the writing, the grammatical construction of the letters and in the true appreciation of the intention of the department, viz.: to live our motto every day, and to really strive to improve our opportunities for self-culture.

To say that Miss Prudence is very proud of her girls and boys, and counts it as one of the greatest pleasures of her life that she can feel that they are her personal friends, as well as her Blade family, is, I think, quite unnecessary, as every one knows that she is proud, and with good reason, too, and now, at the close of the first seven years of our acquaintance, she extends to you her thanks for your assistance in making this column one of the most interesting and helpful in The Blade, and trusts that you will make still greater efforts in the future to make it a means of good in the world, equal to its responsibilities.

Several new members ask what is required of them. First, an acceptance of the motto at the head of this column; not only in words, but in the spirit. We try to carry the idea of our motto into every action of our lives, even when to do so requires a considerable sacrifice on our part. We are expected to write at least twice a year, and oftener when we have something good to say, a letter to the M. G. R. column on some subject that will be of interest to all. All who can, are invited to take part in the monthly poem-study, giving their thoughts on the meaning of the given study and their personal application of the poet's or author's meaning.

While all are not gifted in their manner of expressing themselves, and same who would have most excellent ideas, may not have had educational advantages that will enable them to write as correctly as others, due allowance will be made for all defects of this kind, provided the writers will do their best, and show a desire to improve; but for poor spelling there is no excuse in these days of books and newspapers. Any one who is in earnest in his or her design to spell correctly can find any ordinary word in the daily paper, and any who do not care to take this much trouble, but write for the sake of seeing their letter in The Blade, and who ask the editor to "kindly correct spelling, etc.," need not expect to see their names in the list of Merry-Go-Rounds, as one object of the column is improvement.

I have spoken especially of this fault because it is, I regret to say, increasing. New members are very careless, some of them, and occasionally one of the older friends, who certainly ought to know better, will mis-spell very commonly used words. Be more careful, children, for I know it is only carelessness—you all know better. As the applicants for membership are becoming so numerous I think we shall be obliged to place the lowest age of contributors at 16 years, and from that upwards till we reach the limit where one loses their interest in young folks, if there is such an age, which I doubt.

Several belated letters on the January Poem have been received this week. The first is from Bijou, Tenn.:

In my opinion the poem study for January opens up a broad field of thought. A single word, a faded flower or a familiar face often brings a flood of recollections rushing o'er us. Memory beckons, and with hesitating feet we again seem to tread the paths where life was once so sweet. We are again with loved ones, "Drifting upon the dead sea of the past." How we long to live those happy days over again, but "None e'er return from the dead Long Ago."

Looking back over the lapse of years we see many blighted dreams of youthful ambition, and some memories are fraught with such bitter pain that they are too sad for the mind to dwell on.

If we have improved the opportunities given us in the past, and can bring evidence to show that our past lives have not been idly spent, we need not be discouraged.

Let us grasp the present with renewed energy and determination, and urged on by Hope's sweet promises may we arouse ourselves to the performance of nobler, better deeds.

Boadicea, Okla.—To me, the maple trees are always suggestive of some of the happiest of by-gone days.

When we were children, my younger brother and I used to play beneath the spreading branches of a large maple tree. Here we each had a "farm," which we cultivated with great care. Houses built of corn-stalks were here erected; pastures were fenced in with wheat straws and stocked with horses and cattle made of large and small sticks; leaves from the tree formed the money with which we did a thriving business, and the seeds which mother gave us, were diligently planted each day, and as often dug up to see if they "were started," and those which by any chance managed to live and blossom in spite of this heroic treatment, were most thoroughly enjoyed.

To one not personally interested this seems a very ordinary play ground, but to us it was a veritable Garden of Eden, and to this day the sight of a maple tree recalls the happiest days in my life.

Illi-Nois sends her study of Recollections in verse, and this will close the symposium for the January work. Will you all endeavor to send your work for February, and for each succeeding month, as early in the month as possible?

Sometimes at just a word, a sound,
Some long forgotten treasure found,
Our thoughts start drifting to and fro
Among the scenes of Long Ago.
We see again the girls and boys
Who shared in all our early joys.
One seems more near than all the rest,
The playmate that we loved the best.
Though friends may fail—they sometimes will—
Yet this dear friend is faithful still.
The school house on the village street,
And all that made our childhood sweet,
We sigh o'er childish dreams of fame,
That we would win an honored name.
Yet if we try to do God's will,
And make the best of good, or ill,
Our skies may yet be just as blue
As if those dreams had all come true.

Good letters are credited to Laura Lane and Carr, Okla., for which we have not space. Cricket, Illinois, sends some descriptions of entertainments which would be very acceptable if they were not so incomplete. Try again Cricket, and see if you can not do better, and not omit so many words that are necessary to complete your sentences.

In answer to many inquiries in regard to a M. G. R. reunion during the "Centennial," Miss Prudence, or some representative, will be found in the space allotted to The Blade in the Exposition buildings, and will be very glad to welcome every member of the society who will come

Nita asks "how will we know each other as M. G. R.'s, and how will we know Miss Prudence?" The easiest way will be for each one to wear a M. G. R. badge, as Miss Prudence will, and now that the price has been placed at fifteen cents, it is hoped that every one will endeavor to obtain one

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

For February.
W. P. E., Ashton, Kan.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American general, born in Scotland. He emigrated to America and became a citizen of Pennsylvania, and a brigadier general in the Revolutionary army, serving with distinction at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. In 1777 he became a major-general, and entered Congress in 1785, being elected president of that body two years later. He was made governor of Ohio in 1789, and two years afterward suffered a defeat with heavy loss, at the hands of the Miami Indians.

W. P. E.

2.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 13 letters. My 1-2-3 signifies "uncle;" my 4-5-6-7 is the name of an early propagator of Christianity; my 9-10-11 is a heavy woolen cloth, or mat; my 5-13 and 8 is a large boat; my 12-5-9-? is an English title; altogether I spell the name of a man who is giving the "Mistress of the Seas" much trouble.

A. FAUL.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A hexagonal garden has sides each 25 feet long. From the north corner a fence extends due north. A horse is tethered to the point where the fence joins the garden, with 125 feet of rope. Over how much ground can he graze, provided he cannot cross this fence, or enter the garden?

NASBIE.

While this problem is very similar to one given a short time ago, it is stated rather more explicitly than the other, and is given in order to clear up a little dissatisfaction expressed by some of the pupils in regard to the former.

4.—HALF-SQUARE.

X X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X
X X X
X X
X

1—The daughter of Pandion who was changed into a swallow.
2—Twin brother of Romulus, who was killed by him.
3—A prognostic.
4—A general name for all fire-arms.
5—The abbreviation for a province in Canada.
6—A cardinal abbreviation.

ROBERT S. WALKER.

5.—QUERY.

What emperor boasted that he found his capital of brick, and left it of marble?

METTA.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who said: "I believe in one God, and no more, and I hope for happiness beyond this life."

BONNIE BURNIE.

Answers to Puzzles of February 15.

1—Basil Valentine.
2—Valentine's Day.
3—Omitted words: sea (C), you (U), pea (P), eye (I), dee (D).
4—Words forming double acrostic: hearts, elder, adieu, R, realm, tulip, songs; primals, central letter and finals read "Hearts are trumps."
5—The answer to the query will be published later.
6—Herrick wrote:
"Gather ye rosebuds while ye may,
Old Time is still a-flying.
And this same flower that smiles to-day,
To-morrow will be dying.
Then be not coy but use your time.
And, while ye may, go marry,
For having lost but once your prime,
You may forever tarry."

Chat.

Correct solutions were received this week from E. A. L.; W. P. E.; blue Eyes; Nasbie; Chas. W. Robinson; W. A. Hoyt, G. Flora; A. A. Henley, and Dudley.

New members who were heartily welcomed were Robert House; E. A. L.; B. C. H.; Chas. W. Robinson, and G. Flora.

The class in arithmetic is getting into all sorts of trouble. The best pupils fail to agree on certain solutions, and "Who shall decide" which is the mistaken one?

Take N. Holt's axle problem for instance. Marley Cranford does that two ways, and by his second method comes within a few feet of the author's answer; while Lizzie Miller, E. A. L., R. Davis and Nasbie are "away off," the latter surmising that there will be much discussion of the problem.

Then too, Blue Eyes' suit of clothes problem, is a hard one to settle. He gave $30 as the price, while Robert House and Marley Cranford give $22, and N. Holt, W. P. E., W. A. Hoyt and Dudley give $2.76, with the comment that that is rather an expensive suit for a farm-hand!

The compositor made a mistake in the query for February 8th, which should have read: "Who were the Seven Wise Men?"

Concerning the rule for solving the cube problem N. Holt says: "To extract the square root of 3 x the square of 30 gives the distance between opposite corners of the cube measuring on the outside of it. Extracting the square root of 3 x the square of 30 gives the distance between the same corners measuring through the cube.

THE YOUNGFOLKS

KISSING A SUNBEAM.

Little Baby Brown-Eyes
Sitting on the floor,
Everything around him

Ready to explore,
Plumpy, dumpy, roly-poly,
Pretty Baby Brown-Eyes
Sitting on the floor!

Flutters in a sunbeam
Through the open door,
Like a golden butterfly
Silently before
Plumpy, dumpy, roly-poly,
Pretty Baby Brown-Eyes
Sitting on the floor.

See his little fingers
Eager for a prize,
And the hungry gladness
Laughing in his eyes!
Plumpy, dumpy, roly-poly,
Pretty Baby Brown-Eyes
Capturing a prize!

Plucking at the sunbeam
With his finger-tips,
Tenderly he lifts them
To his rosy lips;
Plumpy, dumpy, roly-poly,
Pretty Baby Brown-Eyes
Kissing the pink tips!

HOW VALENTINES ARE MADE.

I'm an old fogy, you know; and if there's any one thing I'm especially particular about, it's my letters. When the postman's hour comes round, I always seat myself by a window and watch for him.

Naturally, I don't enjoy Valentine's day very much. There I sit, an hour after the usual time, while the loaded postman stops at every door where there are any young folks. And when he runs up our steps, and I go to take the letters, he thrusts into my hands a dozen or so of lace-bordered, pink-tinted, musk-scented—valentines!

You must admit it's very trying—at my time of life. I don't intend to tell you my griefs, but the story of my revenge—for I had my revenge on the young folks, who laugh at me, and think I was never young. It cost my old bones some aches to get materials, for I had to climb four dreadful flights of stairs. But never mind, I'll tell you the story.

"Lillie," I began—it was evening, then, and Valentine excitement was nearly over—"I've been to see where your Valentines came from."

"What!" she exclaimed, in surprise. "Why, what do you mean? You didn't go to—"

"Oh, don't be anxious," I went on. "I didn't call on Messrs. Harry, Johnnie, and Willie. I went to the very house they were made in. I saw them come in, white paper, and go out gorgeous valentines. I saw the rough, dirty hands, that brought them to their present perfection."

"Oh! do tell me all about it!" began Lillie.

I smiled grimly.

"It'll take all the poetry out of it; not a thread of romance can attach to it, when I have once lifted the curtain from the sweet mystery."

"I don't care! I want to know! I always did wonder how they were made," said this reckless young American.

"Well, now, Miss Lillie, what sort of a house should you expect a valentine factory to be?"

"Let me see," said Lillie, reflecting; "something very lonely and romantic, of course."

"Humph!" said I; "a four story, dingy, ugly brick building, in a very dirty street."

"Horrid!" said she. "But it was pretty inside?"

"Remarkably," said I, maliciously; "the first thing I saw on entering, was a room full of stamping machines, and a dirty, rough-looking man at each one."

"Was that where the valentine began?" asked Lillie, forgetting her disgust.

"No; it started in a room in the attic, where I went."

"Oh, good! tell me just how it began."

"Well, it began—was designed, in fact—by an artist, employed by the owner of the factory, who sat in the upper story, and studied and worked over his sketches till he perfected a design. Let me see your prettiest valentine, Lillie."

Lillie brought it out, and I must say it was very pretty. A broad lace border, surrounding a pensive maiden, sitting in a bower of roses, behind a very ingenious cage, or veil, of silk paper.

"Well," I went on, "this design was invented and carefully drawn out by the artist—lace border and all. The picture part—that is, the interesting damsel and bower of roses—was sent to a lithographer, who printed it in the middle of hundreds of thousands of sheets of fine white paper. While he was doing this, the lace border was being imitated by a die cutter. This man takes a smooth piece of soft steel—"

"Soft steel!" interrupted Lillie.

"Yes; steel before it's hardened. They call it soft, because it isn't as hard as it can be, and a hard steel punch can be driven into it. Well, the die cutter draws the pattern of the lace on the steel, and with dozens of punches, of as many different shapes, he proceeds to punch the pattern into the die. For every leaf and figure of the lace he has a separate punch. When it is all punched in, the die is hardened, by heating red hot, and then dashing cold water over it.

"By that time the sheets of paper with the lithographed lady in the center are ready to be ornamented. So the die is put into a press or stamping machine, the paper laid under, the stamp brought down with force for an instant. When it goes up, there is your lace border, all pressed in. But there isn't a hole through it yet."

"I don't see how they make the holes," said Lillie.

"It's easy enough—or looks so; though if you should try you'd probably tear the valentine to bits. To have the holes cut, they are given to another man, with the die that stamped them. He lays the die on a bench, face up; on it, carefully fitting at every point, he lays the valentine, face down; then he takes a piece of sandpaper, and rubs it over the paper."

"Sand paper!" exclaimed Lillie.

"Yes. That wears off the bits of paper that project; and, as it's the wrong side, of course it leaves the perfect lace on the right side. Funny enough it looks to see him turn pressed paper into beautiful lace by a moment's rubbing."

"He must be a funny lace maker," said Lillie; "not much like the Holland girls who make the lace this is like. I was reading about them the other day."

"When the lace maker—or rubber—gets through, the valentine goes into the hands of girls to be ornamented. The first thing is the painting, and a curious operation it is. At a long table sit several girls, and by each one a dish of paint and a set of stensil plates."

"You don't mean like the one mamma marks linen with, do you?" asked Lillie.

"Just like that, only they don't have your mamma's name on. Perhaps the first girl is to paint the pink dress of our melancholy maiden. Her stencil has just the shape of the dress cut out. She lays it on the picture, gives it a dab of pink paint, and the dress is colored. The next girl takes it, lays her stencil on it, dabs on green paint, and all the leaves of the rose bower start into life. The next one colors the roses; and so it goes, from girl to girl, till every color is put on. Of course, in that way a dozen can be colored while one could be painted by hand alone. Let me see—we've got it nearly done, haven't we?"

"Oh, no," said Lillie, "there's the pretty cage, and the wreath outside, besides this cupid with bow and arrows, and lots of things."

"Well, it next goes into the hands of a girl who has before her droll little piles of hearts and darts, Cupids and doves, torches and rosebuds, cut out of gold and silver paper, and silk and velvet."

"I'd like some of those," said Lillie, "to trim my paper dolls' dresses."

"Yes, they would be useful," said I. "A flounce of bird's nests, for instance, on the bottom of a dress, and doves and hearts scattered about on the skirt would be unique."

"You needn't laugh," said Lillie. "One of these little festoons of flowers like this would be pretty across the front of a doll's dress, for an overskirt, you know. But go on with the girls."

"The girl who ornaments this pattern, has the design before her, and proceeds at once to glue the things on. First, she cuts the cage out of paper and sticks it on. Then she selects roses and violets, ferns and forget-me-nots, and covers the edge of the cage. Then she sticks on here a Cupid aiming his arrow at the unfortunate prisoner behind the paper bars; there a bird's nest, full of eggs; under something standing up pretty well, like those two hearts, she stuffs a bit of cotton with sachet powder in it."

"I wonder where it is in mine," said Lillie, eagerly. Carefully passing her hand over the valentine, she found the little wad under the dress of a gilt damsel sitting among the flowers of the wreath, apparently guarding the prisoner.

"Now I believe the valentine is done, and it only remains to pack it into a box with dozens of its twin brothers, and send them off to the dealers. Now my dear," said I, a little maliciously, "I guess you won't feel quite so sentimental over your valentines."

"I like them all the better," said she, "now that I know how they are made."

"Well, but—did I tell you?—they cut the lace for cigar and soap boxes right by the side of this?"

"Oh, do they? I think they are perfectly lovely. My dolls have overdresses of the lace out of papa's cigar boxes."

"And the guilt figures that come on linen and muslin——"

"I often wondered where they came from," interrupted Lillie. "Every time papa gets new goods at the store, I go down and he gives me lots of pretty papers, and funny little ribbons. I've got a whole box full, and I'm real glad I know where they're made."

"And you think as much of your valentines as ever?" I asked.

"Of course I do. Those dirty workmen did not send them to me!"

Well, you see I did not take away the romance from her valentines, if I did tell her all about their dingy birth-place. I dare say she will be as eager as ever this year when Valentine day comes.

Perhaps you think I did not have much of a revenge; but it was as much as I cared for. For after all, it is not so very long ago that I used to look for valentines myself.

GEN. CRONJE SURRENDERS

After Ten Days of Heroic Struggle Against Great Odds.

London, Feb. 27.—5:02 p. m.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts: "Paardeberg, 11 o'clock, Tuesday morning.—From information furnished daily to me by the intelligence department it became apparent that General Cronje's force was becoming more depressed, and that the discontent of the troops and the discord among the leaders were rapidly increasing. This feeling was doubtless accentuated by the disappointment caused when the Boer reinforcements which tried to relieve General Cronje were defeated by our troops on the 23d. I resolved to bring pressure to bear on the enemy's laager so as to gradually contract his position, and at the same time I bombarded it heavily with artillery, which was materially aided by the use of four six-inch Howitzers which I had ordered up from De Aar. In carrying out these measures a captive balloon gave great assistance by keeping us informed of the dispositions and movements of the enemy. At 3 a. m. to-day a most dashing advance was made by the Canadian regiment and some engineers, supported by the First Gordon Highlanders and the Second Shropshires, resulting in our gaining a point some six hundred yards nearer the enemy and within about eighty yards of his trenches, where our men entrenched themselves and maintained their positions till morning, a gallant deed worthy of our colonial comrades, and which, I am glad to say, was attended by comparatively slight loss.

"This apparently clinched matters, for, at daylight to-day, a letter signed by General Cronje in which he stated that he surrendered unconditionally, was brought to our outposts under a flag of truce.

"In my reply I told General Cronje he must present himself at my camp and that his forces must come out of their laager after laying down their arms. By 7 a. m. I received General Cronje and despatched a telegram to you announcing the fact. In the course of conversation he asked kind treatment at our hands, and also that his wife, grandson, private secretary, adjutant and servants might accompany him wherever he might be sent. I re-assured him and told him his request would be complied with. I informed him that a general officer would be sent with him to Cape Town, to ensure his being treated with proper respect en route. He will start this afternoon under charge of Major General Prettyman, who will hand him over to the general commanding at Cape Town.

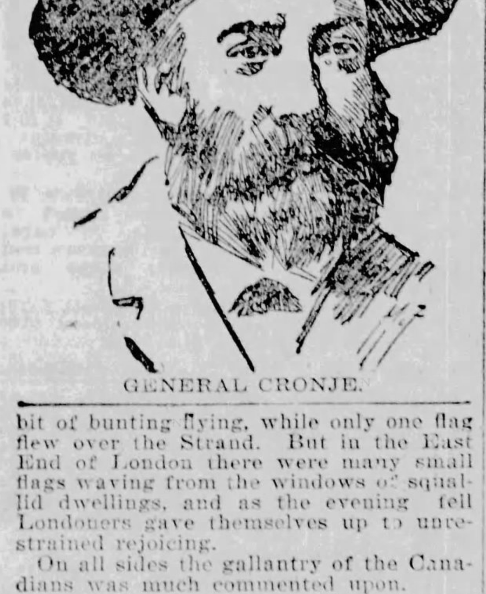
"The prisoners, who number about 3,000, will be formed into commandoes under our own officers. They will also leave here to-day, reaching Modder River to-morrow."

The above despatch was read in both the house of lords and the house of commons to-day. The reference to the Canadians evoked immense and prolonged cheering.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader in the house of commons, said he had no information relative to the Boer guns.

The enthusiasm exhibited in parliament over Lord Roberts' graphic details of the surrender of General Cronje spread quickly to the streets. Crowds of people again gathered about the war office and the other bulletin places in spite of the rain that was falling at the time, and which had been falling since morning. Frequent cheers were given for "Bobs," who is the hero of the hour, and one old soldier became so excited in recounting the details of the victory that he fell dead.

In the more frequented parts of the metropolis flags were few and far between, and in Pall Mall, where the war office is situated, there was not a single



GENERAL CRONJE.

bit of bunting flying, while only one flag flew over the Strand. But in the East End of London there were many small flags waving from the windows of squalid dwellings, and as the evening fell Londoners gave themselves up to unrestrained rejoicing.

On all sides the gallantry of the Canadians was much commented upon.

Dispatches announced that the rejoicing in the country districts over Lord Roberts' victory was no less enthusiastic than in the city.

It is reported that Lady Roberts, the wife of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, will shortly start to join her husband.

The war office has issued a list of 721 non-commissioned officers and men wounded in the fighting at Paardeberg, Sunday, February 18, including 63 Canadians and 273 Highlanders.

Was Fully Expected.

London, Feb. 27.—No one who did not know of Gen. Cronje's surrender would suspect from the appearance of the town that London was to-day celebrating the chief victory of the war.

Not a flag is flying, and in front of the places where bulletins are displayed to the public, scarcely more than a dozen people stop at a time to read the news.

A Big Drop in Bicycles.

A happy surprise is in store for all bicycle riders, for several makers of well-known high grade bicycles, as well as some makers of cheaper grades, have placed their entire output in the hands of one house, to be sold direct to the riders everywhere at the lowest prices ever known. For special prices, that will be lower than bicycles were ever before advertised or sold at, and for a free trial and pay after received offer, cut this notice out and mail to Sears, Roebuck & Co, (Inc.) Chicago Illinois.

HYOMEI

Inhale It

FIVE MINUTES EVERY NOW AND THEN
WILL CURE A COUGH.
Ten minutes four times a day
WILL CURE CATARRH,
Ten minutes every hour
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.

IT IS GUARANTEED

Five days' treatment sent free
On receipt of 2c stamp for postage. Outfit complete, $1.00, Trial Outfit, 25c. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N.Y.

Outside of the war office there is the same absence of enthusiasm, which is due, doubtless, to the drizzling rain.

In the war office lobbies, when a clerk posted the news of the surrender quite a crowd was waiting, and here the tidings were hailed with considerable enthusiasm, and in an incredibly short space of time the news had spread to all parts of London. At the Mansion house, when the news was posted, it was received with great excitement by the crowds of business men hurrying to their offices, and cries of "Bravo, Roberts" and "Majuba" were heard.

The lord mayor of London said to the correspondent of the Associated Press that, while the surrender of Gen. Cronje was a foregone conclusion, the news was received with a great sense of relief, and the result of the capitulation, he thought, would be the rapid conclusion of hostilities.

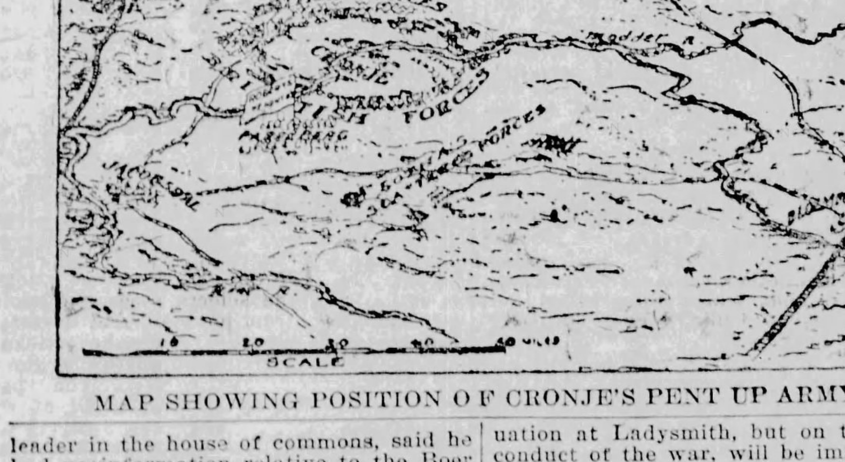
At the Stock Exchange there was much excitement and cheering, but this quickly subsided when the house opened. Stocks opened with an upward tendency but no material improvement in prices, and consols, strangely, were slightly weaker.

Crowing Over Victory.

London, Feb. 27.—"Majuba avenged," "Cronje surrenders," "Great British victory." These are the expressions being shouted all over London to-day, yet there are few outward signs of the natural joy that Lord Roberts' dispatch has really caused. The capitulation of General Cronje has been looked upon as almost a certainty for a week past and now that it has come enthusiasm finds itself discounted by anticipation.

The magnitude of the success of "Little Bob" is almost overlooked in the fact that it synchronized with the anniversary of Majuba Hill, and wiped out a dishonor of 19 years' standing. While the afternoon papers all comment upon this happy coincident, they do not forget the splendid bravery of the enemy. The St. James Gazette says:

"The splendid courage of the Boers has not been able to withstand any longer the bombardment which few modern soldiers could have supported for so many hours as they have days. Influence of the surrender, not only upon the situation at Ladysmith, but on the whole conduct of the war, will be immense.



MAP SHOWING POSITION O F CRONJE'S PENT UP ARMY.

"If the news of the relief of Ladysmith only reaches England, and it is quite possible this may be the case, the cup of national happiness will be full."

The Globe, under the head of Majuba avenged, says:

"We shall not jump at the conclusion that the war is over, but that a victory has been gained which brings the end well in sight.

"General Cronje no doubt succeeded in delaying Lord Roberts' entrance into Bloomfontein, but the delay is all that he has been able to accomplish."

The Westminster Gazette, which is inclined to be pro-Boer, says:

"Admiration for the desperate valor of General Cronje is mingled with anger at the necessity imposed upon us of purchasing victory at this cost. Let us remember Paardeberg, if we like, but forget Majuba, and have done with the whole train of misleading associations and mischievous ideas which gathered around that unhappy memory."

Further details of the dramatic surrender of General Cronje at Paardeberg are eagerly awaited. The Boer commander's forces are variously estimated at 4,000 to 8,000.

Speculation is rife as to how soon Lord Roberts will be able to press on to Bloomfontein, but before he enters the captial of the Free State he will undoubtedly have to overcome a powerful force and take strong entrenchments.

The news of General Cronje's surrender was received with unbounded satisfaction at Windsor. The queen immediately telegraphed her congratulations to Lord Roberts and the troops.

There was a much more outward display in the provinces than in London. The Glasgow and Liverpool stock exchanges were greatly excited. The members sang "God Save the Queen" repeatedly and cheered for "Little Bobs." Flags were liberally displayed on the municipal and public buildings in all the large towns.

Windsor was very jubilant at the news and the inhabitants seized the occasion of her majesty driving through the town on her way to take a train for a visit to the wounded South African soldiers at the Netley hospital, to give vent to their delight.

The queen, who was looking remarkably well, showed signs of deep satisfaction, smiling continually, and bowing in response to the congratulatory cheers greeting her on all sides. Her majesty took quantities of flowers to distribute to the wounded.

All the garrison towns and naval ports received the news with the liveliest satisfaction, soldiers and sailors vieing with each other in displays of delight.

Series of Fights.

Paardeberg, Saturday, Feb. 24.—Yesterday there was a most interesting series of fights along the British frontier. One thousand Boers, commanded by General Dewet, who were known to be operating in the immediate front, at early dawn yesterday determined to break through the British lines and aid General Cronje. A body of 500 Boers moved toward the British left and cantered in the direction of a kopje, with the object of occupying it. Unfortunately for the Boers, however, the kopje was held by a company of Scottish borderers, who opened a heavy fire. The Boers galloped off, but moved again towards another English position, with exactly the same results. They then made a third attempt to occupy another positions, but the Borderers were again ready to receive them. The third repulse thoroughly disconcerted the Boers, who galloped away in a panic. Later, the Boers perceiving another kopje moved quickly toward it. This kopje was unoccupied, but the Borderers, not to be beaten, raced the Boers for the position and won, occupying the kopje and driving off the Boers. A portion of the latter ultimately occupied a kopje, flanked partially by the Borderers and facing another kopje held by the Yorkshires. A vigorous fusilade ensued, the British firing truly and accurately and succeeded in silencing the Boer fire. Meanwhile the Buffs were ordered to reinforce the Yorkshires in case the Boers should be reinforced. The British attack worked around to the right of the kopje held by the Yorkshires, where the Seventh battery was stationed, the Sixty-Second battery being planted at a farm near the center of the Borderers' position. A vigorous shelling, accompanied by a British fusilade, completely silenced the Boers. A company of Yorkshires were sent to clear out the Boers, but the attempt failed, the Boers opening a heavy fire, and the British having no cove.

The British then again opened heavy rifle fire, which again silenced the Boers. The Boers made several attempts to run, but the Maxims opened upon them effectually and checked them. The Buffs now worked carefully and cautiously around and got within 150 yards of the Boers. Eighty Boers surrendered, but many, it appears, going singly.

Most of the prisoners had just arrived from Ladysmith. They complained of the bad generalship of their leader. Nearly every man carried explosive bullets, and five British were wounded with these missiles. I have seen the bullets, of which one Boer carried 50.

There is no longer the slightest doubt that the Boers are gradually discarding all rules of civilized warfare. The other day they poured the contents of a Vickers-Maxim gun into an ambulance which happened, however, to be empty, some 300 yards away from the nearest troops.

The war balloon is doing excellent service. Early this morning it arose to a great height and discovered in the bed of the river four wagons of ammunition. The balloon observer also discovered a number of horses concealed near by and these also received attention by shrapnel.

The Gordons are now incorporated in the Highland brigade, making four kilted regiments. The Highland light infantry, who are not kilted and are a fine body of men, are going to join General Smith-Rorriens' regiment.

Nearing Ladysmith.

London, Feb. 26.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Colenso, dated Saturday:

"The British are now within two miles of being in touch with Ladysmith; but the ground still to be covered is the hardest part, and very severe fighting must be expected."

General Buller, in a dispatch from Colenso, dated Sunday, Feb. 25, reports that the British casualties February 20, were 12 killed and 89 wounded among the Somersets and Dorsets, and that February 22 and February 23, 12 officers were wounded.

Gen. Buller's Losses.

London, Feb. 24.—The War office to-day received from Gen. Buller a list of casualties resulting from the fighting of February 22, as follows:

Killed—Lieutenant Theon R. C. Cathcart, (son of Lord Catheart,) of the Rifle Brigade; Lieutenants Coe and Parker, of the Lancashire regiment. Wounded—Fourteen officers, including Major General Wynne and Col. Harris, of the East Surreys.

General Buller concludes:

"Owing to the continuous fighting it is impossible at present to give the number of men killed or wounded."

LOST $10,400.

New York, Feb. 21.—When the cruiser Charleston was wrecked two months ago on an uncharted reef north of Luzon, the ship's paymaster was compelled to abandon his money safe, which contained about 20,000 Mexican dollars and $400 in gold. The weight of this amount of specie and the strong-box was too great to imperil the lives of the men set adrift in the open boats, with no certainty of being able to keep afloat until land could be reached. It was necessary to utilize all the spare capacity of the boats for food and for arms and ammunition, for fear a landing would have to be made on a barren shore, or that sympathizers of Aguinaldo would offer a reception at which guns and cartridges would be worth more than Mexican money.

The money left behind had been charged against Paymaster Reynolds, of the Charleston, to the amount of $12,240, and when he reached Manila his accounts were found to be short that much. Under the regulations, Admiral Watson ordered a board to investigate this failure to balance accounts. The report, which has just reached Washington, fully exonerates the paymaster from any actual wickedness or criminal intent in the transaction.

THE LOYAL LEGION.

Washington, Feb. 23.—President McKinley attended the eighteenth annual banquet last night of the district commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Brigadier General John M. Wilson, of the army, presided. In the course of some remarks the President said:

"I have come to pay my respects to my comrades of the civil war and my companions and supporters in this time of peace. The Union for which you fought has been saved by your valor, heroism and sacrifice, and that of your comrades. The Union is stronger, mightier, more powerful, and freer than ever before. We are together now, and the national sentiment stands stronger, firmer and higher than it ever was before. There has been in the past two years a reunion of all the people around the holy altar of country, newly sanctified by common sacrifice. The followers of Grant and of Lee have fought under the same colors and have fallen for the same cause, and let us, comrades of the Loyal Legion, on this, the anniversary of the birth of the Father of his country, resolve, in the language of Lincoln, to dedicate ourselves anew to the imperishable cause which he advanced so far upon its way and saved the state; as he said at Gettysburg, let us firmly resolve that those who have died have not died in vain, that the cause for which they shed their blood shall never perish from the face of the earth."

Secretary Root responded to the toast, "The Army and Navy of 1898-1900."

DEWEY AT WHEELING.

Wheeling, W. Va., Feb. 22.—Wheeling's ovation to Admiral Dewey was all right so far as enthusiasm was concerned, and it was Dewey day with a vengeance, for since yesterday it has been raining at intervals with very slight intermissions. To-day is chilly, and the rain continues to pour down, dampening the magnificent decorations and making it out of the question to start the parade which promised to eclipse anything of that character ever witnessed in Wheeling, and the committee in charge was reluctantly compelled to declare that feature of the celebration off. The speaking and other exercises will take place in one of the large halls, at which time the sword subscribed for by the citizens of Wheeling will be presented to Lieut. Doddridge, by Admiral Dewey, and the orations incident to the dedication of the tablet commemorating the siege of Fort Henry or the last battle of the Revolution, will be delivered. Fully 20,000 strangers are in the city and their disappointment in being robbed of the spectacle of the parade is keen. To-night Admiral Dewey will be banquetted by the Sons of the Revolution.

CARTER'S LAST HOPE.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The United States Supreme Court to-day denied the application of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter to bring his case into that court. There was no written opinion

THE FINANCIAL BILL.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The Republican members of the conference committee on the financial bill reached an agreement yesterday. The Democratic conferees were called in and stated their opposition to the bill and without further formality the bill was ordered reported.

The conference bill unequivocally declares gold to be the standard in the United States, and gives comprehensive power to the secretary of treasury to maintain that standard. The declaration for gold is made independent of former laws, and hence the measure cannot involve any question as to the standard in the past.

It is declared in the bill that all other money of the United States shall be maintained at a party with gold. One of the changes made in conference is the addition of the words that "it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to maintain said parity." This provision was inserted when the Senate refused to adopt the language of the House bill, giving discretion to the secretary of the treasury to exchange gold for silver in order to maintain parity.

More than this, the secretary is authorized to use the increase in the funds in the treasury resulting from the sale of bonds for any lawful purpose except to cover deficiencies. This language would permit the secretary, in case the parity of silver or paper money were threatened, to strengthen his gold resources beyond the reserve of $150,000,000, which is directly set aside for the redemption of greenbacks and Sherman treasury notes.

This reserve can be used for no other purpose than the redemption of these two classes of legal tender notes, and the secretary of the treasury is required to replenish it by buying gold and making exchanges, and finally by issuing 3 per cent. bonds whenever the gold fund drops below $100,000,000.

The provision that the proceeds of bonds shall not be used to cover deficiencies has been added, with the direct purpose of preventing the conditions which arose under the Cleveland administration. The clause will compel a complete separation of the ordinary expenses of the government from the maintenance of the redemption fund.

A deficit cannot be covered by dipping into the gold reserve nor into the proceeds of bonds issued to maintain the reserve. It must be met by taxation or by the issue of the short term treasury certificates authorized by the war revenue act and the transaction must be kept distinct from the measures taken to strengthen the reserve.

The House secures its provision for separate division of issue and redemption in the treasury, but in language much stronger than that of the original House bill. Every fund in the custody of that division is made a trust fund, available only for its specific purposes as provided by law.

The refunding project of the Senate was accepted by the House conferees upon the assurances of Secretary Gage and other financial experts that a 2 per cent. bond could be floated at par, if it afforded a secure investment for a long term of years. It is believed that the prestige of the United States will be so heightened abroad by floating a 2 per cent. bond at par that the industries and interests of the country will profit enormously by the credit thus obtained.

Such an achievement will surpass that of any European government. Two per cent. bonds have never been offered upon a large scale and many of the German imperial bonds, the Russian bonds, and even the French and British bonds paying higher rates have recently been quoted below par.

The conference committee reluctantly accepted the bimetallic clause of the Senate bill, with a change of language which makes it less offensive to the single gold standard men than when it passed the Senate.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

New York, Feb. 21.—Details of the eruptions of the Calima volcano on the Pacific coast of Mexico, recently reported by telegraph from Guadalajara, Mexico, have been received by W. J. Arkell, of this city. An immense river of lava ran over the side of the volcano and threatened to overwhelm three Indian villages near its base. The Indians fled to the Santa Ana mine in the center of the Colimas copper region and sought safety by hiding in the mine, leaving their women and children to shift for themselves. A company of Mexican troops drove the Indians from the mine and sent them back to their homes to protect their families.

The government of Mexico, from whom Mr. Arkell, Mr. Netherton Hall, of Chicago, and Paul W. Herbach, of Omaha, obtained a concession of 250,000 acres in the Colima valley, offered to cancel the concession if the mines were injured by the volcano's eruption, bu the offer was declined. One of the most serious results of the volcanic disturbance is the entire cessation of work on a tramway now being built to connect the mines with the port of Manzanillo. The contractors were unable to retain the terrified Indians employed in the construction of the road. Many of them have gone to Michoacan and Jalisco, and others have fled to the most distant southern states of the republic. One of the reasons for the fright of the Mexican natives is that for many years belief has prevailed that the close of this century would be marked by disastrous floods and earthquakes.

A HERESY CASE

New York, Feb. 23.—When the general assembly of the Presbyterian church convenes at St. Louis, in the middle of May, it will be confronted with the alleged heresy case of Rev. Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert, professor of church history in the Union Theological seminary, this city. Rev. Dr. G. W. Birch, stated clerk of the New York presbytery, who preferred charges of heresy against Prof. McGiffert in the presbytery at the January meeting, has appealed from the action of that body, and will carry the case to the highest ecclesiastical court.

When the New York presbytery meets on March 12, it will receive, officially, notice of Dr. Birch's appeal to the higher body. Dr. Birch, as stated clerk of the presbytery, will then send on his own appeal to Rev. Dr. Roberts, of Philadelphia, stated clerk of the general assembly.

Dr. Birch had his choice of appealing either to the New York synod or to the general assembly.

MEXICAN WAR VETERAN.

Baltimore, Feb. 22.—The funeral took place here yesterday of John R. Gould, a Mexican war veteran, who enjoyed the distinction of having published the first English newspaper on the Pacific coast. In 1843 he enlisted in the United States navy and went with Commodore Stockton to California. The commodore desired to publish an English paper at Monterey. He appointed Rev. Walter Colton editor and Mr. Gould printer. For six months Mr. Gould set the type for the Californian and worked off the papers on a hand press of antiquated pattern.

Bad Freight Wreck.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 24.—A Big Four freight train, east bound, went through a bridge over the Wabash river at the western limits of Terre Haute yesterday afternoon, resulting in fatal injuries to Fireman Dan Huddle, of this city, and Brakeman John A. Whiteman, of Matoon, Ill. and serious injuries to Engineer Harry Adams, of this city.

The train consisted of 49 cars and 38 of them went into the stream. They were loaded with cotton, lumber and wheat and the loss will be not less than $200,000.

Discovered by a Woman.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure any of the various diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc., or the piles from any cause in either sex. I will gladly mail a box of this wonderful medicine free to every sufferer. Mrs. C. B. MILLER, Box 128, Kokomo, Ind.

NEW CURE FOR

KIDNEYS and BLADDER

Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Dropsy, etc., you will upon request be mailed

A LARGE TRIAL CASE FREE.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing of water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists the PIPER-METHYSTICUM, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease.

Rev. W. B. Moore, D. D., of Washington, D. C., testifies in the Christian Advocate that it completely cured him of Kidney and Bladder Disease of many years' standing. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks the Kava-Kava Shrub cured him of Rheumatism and Kidney and Bladder disease after ten years' suffering, the bladder trouble being so great he had to rise ten to twelve times during the night. Many ladies, including Mrs. C. C. Fowler, of Locktown, N. J., and Mrs. James Young, of Kent, Ohio, also testify to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney and other disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a Sure Specific Cure and can not fail. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

NO PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

New York, Feb. 26.—Roman Catholics are interested in a movement which has begun in this city to relieve church members of the burden of supporting parochial schools. According to its projectors, the scope of the plan is general, so that all Christians, of whatever denomination, and Hebrews as well, who believe that children should receive spiritual training along with mental, may reap the results.

All persons of the different creeds are invited to make common cause with the Catholics "in securing a system of schools which will take in all the children of New York, securing to all secular instruction, yet giving opportunity and time to religious teaching, so that they may not become clever unbelievers."

It is declared that Catholics want no help from the state in doing their spiritual work, but only that a plan of secular schools may be formulated, such as will not ignore religion.

The idea is that certain schools set apart given hours, which will be devoted respectively to Catholic, Lutheran, Hebrew or other religious instruction, as the various sects may avail themselves of the opportunity.

Rev. P. F. McSweeny, rector of St. Bridget's Roman Catholic church, is at the head of the movement.

SAMPSON DENIES.

Boston, Feb. 27.—Admiral Sampson has positively denied the statement made by Capt. Concas, of the Spanish navy, that the Cristobal Colon could have been saved if the American admiral had closed her sea-valves. Admiral Sampson says, in reply:

"The Cristobal Colon surrendered, ran ashore and broke her sea-valves. Her captain, after he came aboard the New York, assured me that the Colon was in good order. He took his meals with me on board the New York, and more than once assured me that his ship was in good order. The Colon floated off without and assistance, and Capt. Chadwick pushed her back on shore, where she now lies. At low tide she is about ten feet dry. As I said before, the captain said he had not injured her. This statement was at once disproved. The valves had been broken and could not be closed. I accused the captain of having broken the valve-stems. He declared that if it was done, the engineer did it, and that it was without his knowledge or consent.

"The fact that the ship had been sunk after she had surrendered made me recommend that the commanding officer be retained on board, or that he be shot, as having destroyed public property, which, after his surrender, belonged to the captor. I made the same recommendation in regard to the captain of the San Oval, who sank his ship after the surrender at Santiago, and several days after he had received a letter from me, warning him that he was no longer at liberty to do injury to the vessel."

AN INDECENT PLAY.

New York, Feb. 22.—On a warrant—charging her with offending public decency, Olga Nethersole, the actress, was arrested yesterday afternoon and made to appear in the Center street police court. She was paroled in the custody of her counsel, and the case set for hearing Friday morning.

The arrest is the culmination of the attack upon and denunciation of Sapho, Clyde Fitch's play, now being produced by Miss Nethersole at Wallack's Theatre. The play is a stage adaptation of Alphonse Daudet's novel of Sapho. The attack seemed to come from all directions, the play being denounced by pulpit and press.

With Miss Nethersole were arrested upon the same charge Hamilton Revelle, her leading actor, and Marcus Mayer, her manager. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Theodore Moss, proprietor of Wallacks, but as Mr. Moss was ill, Charles Burnham, the manager of the theatre, appeared in the police court in his stead, as representative of the playhouse.

The warrants for the arrest of the four persons principally concerned in the production were issued early in the day by Magistrate Mott, on information of District Attorney Gardiner, based upon the complaint of Robert Mackay, a newspaper reporter. The complaint sets forth that "the play is the portrayal of the life of a lewd and dissolute woman in a way to offend public decency."

MRS. SNELL'S DEATH.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Mrs. Henrietta Snell, widow of Amos J. Snell, the millionaire whose murder has been a mystery for twelve years, died early to-day. She was stricken three days ago with heart disease. Mrs. Snell was nearly 70 years old, and had lived since her husband's tragic death, in the house in which he was murdered. The killing of Mr. Snell took place on the night of February 8, 1888. Two bullets of different calibre were fired into the capitalist's body. Amos J. Snell's wealth was principally in real estate. The basement of the front room of his residence was his office. The night he was slain the safe in the basement had been opened and the papers scattered about. The robbers ascended to the parlor and broke open a desk. Snell heard them, and going down stairs in his night clothes, fired through the folding parlor doors.

The men threw open the doors, and shot him as he stood in the hallway. A reward of $30,000 was offered for the arrest of the murderers. Suspicion turned upon William B. Tascott. He was followed to Milwaukee, but the trail was lost, to be taken up at Minneapolis two days later, and there he disappeared. During the next five years no less than 200 suspects were arrested and almost every country on the globe contributed its prisoner, supposed to be Tascott, but the real Tascott was never found.

INFERIOR SEED.

Havana, Feb. 22.—For some time tobacco seed of an inferior quality has been shipped to Cuba, and the Cubans naturally feel that this will militate against the future reputation and value of the local product. Earnest protests have frequently been made and yesterday Governor General Wood issued an order which prohibits further importation of such seed. Reputable tobacco dealers and the public generally are much gratified.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 20—Senate.—Heard Mr. Kenney in opposition to retention of the Philippines and then resumed consideration of Hawaiian bill.

House.—Heard Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, in support of the Puerto Rican tariff bill and Messrs. Newlands, of Nevada, and Swanson, of Virginia, against it.

Washington, Feb. 21—Senate.—Passed a number of bills of local interest and spent the rest of the day in debate on the Hawaiian government bill, little progress being made.

House.—Debate on Puerto Rican tariff bill resumed. Adopted senate resolution authorizing the President to appoint one woman commissioner to represent the United States and the national society of the D. A. R. at the unveiling of the statue of Lafayette at the Paris exposition.

Washington, Feb. 22—Senate.—Washington's farewell address read with fine elocutionary effect by Mr. Foraker. Owing to the absence of some Democratic senators Mr. Penrose announced that he would not call up the Quay case until Friday.

House.—Debate on Puerto Rican tariff bill continued, a notable speech being made by Mr. Grosvenor.

Washington, Feb. 23—Senate.—By a vote of 34 to 28 decided to take up the Quay case, and Mr. Daniel made a speech in favor of seating Mr. Quay. Mr. Vest and Mr. Foraker delivered notable speeches anent the Hawaiian government bill. Both were constitutional arguments, Mr. Foraker's being in reply to that of Mr. Vest.

House.—Continued debate on the Puerto Rican tariff bill, Mr. Littlefield (Me.), making a noteworthy speech in opposition thereto.

Washington, Feb. 24—Senate.—Debated the Hawaiian government bill. The discussion took a wide range, but the basis of it was an amendment offered by Mr. Platt (Conn.), as to the appointment and tenure of office of the judges of the Hawaiian courts. Mr. Tillman embraced the opportunity to make a characteristic speech, in the course of which he made an attack upon Mr. Morgan and vigorously opposed many provisions of the bill, particularly those which related to suffrage.

House.—Continued debate on Puerto Rican tariff bill, the principal speech being by Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, who replied to Mr. Littlefield's speech of Friday.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Senate—Mr. Frye (Maine) reported from the committee on Commerce the shipping subsidy bill. He announced that a written report would be presented later to accompany the bill. Formal discussion of the right of former Senator Quay to a seat in the Senate was begun by Mr. Turley. Consideration of the Hawaiian government bill resumed. An amendment was made striking out the property qualification of voters for members of the legislature, but little other progress was made.

House—Debate on Puerto Rican tariff bill continued; was announced that the schedule of duties will be reduced, and the bill will then pass.

ANSWERING MACRUM.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The answer of the state department to the house resolutions calling for information regarding certain charges made by the late Consul Macrum, was transmitted to the house to-day by the President. It is signed by Secretary Hay, and after reciting the resolution says:

"Answering the first part of the resolution: The department of state has been in regular communication, by mail and telegraph, with Charles B. Macrum, late consul of the United States at Pretoria, South African republic, since his entrance upon the duties of the office. Communications made to him have been answered, and the execution of instructions sent has been reported by him. His dispatches to the government, forwarded through the consulate at Lourenco Marques, have, during that time, been regularly received. The only instance of complaint in respect to the transit of the mails for Lourenco Marques and Pretoria was in November last, when a temporary stoppage of the mails occurred at Cape Town, against which Mr. Macrum and the consul at Lourenco Marques protested. Arrangements were made for the prompt delivery of the consular mail to the United States consul general at Cape Town, by whom the mail for Mr. Hollis and Mr. Macrum was forwarded to Lourenco Marques.

"The delay lasted but a few days, and has not recurred so far as the department is advised. After that time the department's mail for Lourenzo Marques and Pretoria was sent by a neutral route, which it appears was known and open to Mr. Macrum and Mr. Hollis as early as Nov. 16 last. No obstacle, therefore, is here known to have existed since then to Mr. Macrum's unhampered correspondence with the department of state. At no time while at his post did Mr. Macrum report to the department any instance of violation by opening or otherwise of his official mail by the British censor at Durban or by any person or persons whatsoever, there or elsewhere. Neither has he so reported since he left Pretoria, although having the amplest opportunity to do so by mail while on the way home and in person when he reported to the department upon his return.

"Answering the second part of the aforesaid resolution, the undersigned, secretary of state, has the honor to say that there is no truth in the charge that a secret alliance exists between the republic of the United States and the empire of Great Britain; that no form of secret alliance is possible under the constitution of the United States, inasmuch as the treaties require the advice and consent of the senate, and finally that no secret alliance, convention, arrangement or understanding exists between the United States and any other nation.

"(Signed) JOHN HAY.
"Department of State, Feb. 20, 1900."

Nellie Grant Ill.

New York, Feb. 26.—The following statement relative to the condition of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris was given out by the attending physicians:

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris is now convalescing from an operation, and will be about in a few days. On account of public statements that her malady was cancer, we state that after the operation an examination has proved that there is no evidence that cancer has ever existed."

Chicago, Feb. 26.—Mrs. Potter Palmer said last night that she had received a cablegram reporting the Princess Cantacuzeine much better. "Her temperature is lower," said Mrs. Palmer, "and her condition has changed materially for the better. She will recover."

VAST LAKE OF FIRE.

London, Feb. 27.—Some of the morning papers—the Daily Mail, the Daily Chronicle, the Daily News and the Morning Post—publish a remarkable interview with R. S. Grogan, who has just returned to England after a two years' journey in Africa.

Mr. Grogan, who traveled over 6,000 miles and represents himself to be the first European who has traveled through the continent from the Cape to Cairo, says that after leaving Lake Tanganyika, with eight porters, he entered a region of active volcanoes, where he encountered "enormous lava streams, forming a veritable sea, forty miles by sixty, and a hundred feet deep.

This whole region he found devastated, forests and herds of elephants being buried in liquid fire.

The neighboring country, he says, is occupied by some 5,000 Balekas, ferocious cannibals from the Congo, who live by man hunting. His guides told him that the country, covering 3,500 square miles, had been until recently densely populated, but the people had virtually been killed and eaten by the Balkas. Everywhere he found evidences of cannibalistic practices. The very paths in the jungle were marked out by lines of human skeletons. The streams were full of decomposing remnants of humanity, half eaten and horribly mutilated. The cannibals, according to Mr. Grogan's narrative, lived in grass cabins. He entered some of these habitations and witnessed horrible sights. He saw "cauldrons full of liquid, with floating human skulls and the bodies of infants."

On one occasion the savages attacked Mr. Grogan's party but he opened upon them with a rifle fire. This staggered the cannibals as they had never before seen a gun or a white man. Mr. Grogan shot two and the rest retreated. He says the Balekas are by no means repulsive to look upon. Although small, they are well built and have good features. Men and women go about stark naked and their long hair gives them a peculiarly wild appearance.

Proceeding along the west coast of Albert Lake, Mr. Grogan found the natives terrorized by raids of the Belgians. He declares that he thoroughly investigated this matter and found that the Belgian troops were in the habit of crossing the frontier, and carried off the young women and cattle, tying up and burning the old women, while white Belgian officers were present. He adds:

"From the north of Albert Lake to Lake Almerew, the whole state is in chaos. Administered by incompetent Belgians, often the non-commissioned officers and troops are of the lowest type and are almost invariably cannibals."

The Daily News and Daily Chronicle comment editorially in a serious strain on the interview.

There is no other Seed Catalogue so helpful in plain, practical hints as **Burpee's Farm Annual**

It tells the plain truth about all the best Seeds that Grow, including rare "New Creations" which cannot be had elsewhere. It also offers useful new Leaflets and two "Vest-Pocket Guides to Culture," all given FREE.

Write for the Catalogue TO-DAY!
W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Philadelphia.

RUSSIA IN PERSIA.

New York, Feb. 26.—A dispatch to the Herald from Teheran, Persia, says:

British influence and prestige in Persia has now completely vanished. Russia is victorious in the diplomatic contest so long continued, and the shah, whose health is now better than for some time, is making hasty warlike preparations in his anxiety to demonstrate his antipathy toward Great Britain.

The grand sirdariat has ordered the speedy completion of the recruiting of soldiers throughout Persia, according to plans, the carrying out of which has been delayed for years. The reservists also will be enrolled, and all officers and privates now on leave of absence will be recalled.

The order of the grand sirdariat contains one curious clause. It is expressly declared that natives of the provinces of Kashar and Yesada are excluded from enlistment, "since they are acknowledged to be unfit to be soldiers and great poltroons altogether."

It is believed here that the shah's prospective visit to the Paris Exposition of 1900 will be made chiefly for the purpose of giving offense to Great Britain, and to the same motive is assigned his majesty's determination to visit the courts of St. Petersburg and Berlin on his way to Paris.

VESSELS TO CHINA.

London, Feb. 23.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says:

"The United States government purposes to send some war ships into Chinese waters shortly, as the tsung-li-yamen does not heed the collective note sent by the United States minister and the other powers' ministers a fortnight ago, in which they demanded that measures be taken to insure the safety of missionaries.

"Germany designs to send ships for the same reason."

FEARFUL FIRE IN PARIS.

Paris, Feb. 26.—As the result of a fire that broke out Sunday morning at St. Ouen, a suburb of Paris, in a collection of alcohol and oil stores, a series of explosions occurred, spreading the flames until a block of six immense warehouses was involved in a huge conflagration. A huge crowd assembled and approached too near when suddenly and unexpectedly the explosion occurred. A number of people, including some firemen, were more or less injured.

The official computation shows that 150 were hurt and quite a number seriously.

The block of warehouses was almost surrounded by unoccupied ground, over which the burning alcohol spread when the buildings collapsed, resembling a sea of flames and causing consternation throughout the district. People in the dwellings near by began hastily removing their furniture. The suffocating heat and fumes seriously hampered the work of the fire brigade. A number of engines were sent from Paris to assist. The firemen worked fearlessly. A detachment of soldiers aided the firemen in emptying the adjacent houses of furniture, and the ambulances were busy in carrying victims to the neighboring hospital. Fortunately the flames did not reach the immense reservoirs of petroleum. The loss is estimated at 2,000,000 francs.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 541 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

RUSSIAN IDEAS.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 21.—The Rossia has a vigorous article on the text that England's adversity is Russia's opportunity. It says:

"England has fettered Russia by many treaties. The moment has come to break these fetters. Now is the time to pay off old scores. Europe has many and heavy ones to settle with England. As England did not scruple to turn to her own advantage Russia's weakness after the Turkish war, so Russia should not hesitate to avail herself of the opportunity presented by England's difficulties in South Africa."

Too Much Red Tape.

London, Feb. 24.—A curious instance of the lack of system that prevails in the British war office occurred this week. Immediately after the queen's proclamation appealing to the patriotism of her old soldiers and asking them to re-enlist under the government's new plan to strengthen the army, was published, there flocked to headquarters large numbers of men anxious to answer the queen's request. They were all turned away because the war office had not yet issued any detailed instructions regarding the acceptance of such officers nor formulated any specific plan for putting into action the general proposals adopted by parliament. The criticism current is that either the queen's letter was premature, or the war office was dilatory. The latter is generally accepted as correct, and not without bitter comment.

Gold Coin.

New York, Feb. 21.—A shipment to Costa Rica of 500,000 colones in gold was made yesterday by a New York banking house. These pieces were coined at the Philadelphia mint for the Costa Rican government and form a part of the new coinage of that country resulting from its operations towards the establishment of a gold standard.

Trouble at Sidon.

Beyroot, Syria, Feb. 22.—A mob of Mussulmans has wounded the son of the British vice-consul, Abela, at Sidon, and has surrounded the consulate. Troops have been dispatched and the consul general has gone to the scene of the disturbance.

BLADE IMPORTED ENGLISH CHINA

Tea Sets and Dinner Sets.

The Best Goods That Money Can Buy.

During the past few years The Blade has furnished its subscribers nearly 20,000 sets of American made china at an enormous saving of cost to the purchaser. With the return of prosperity there is a demand for better goods, from our class of readers who realize that the best is the cheapest, even though the first cost may be a trifle more. We have therefore arranged for a special importation of the following described six assortments, selecting for this purpose, not cheap "scheme" goods which we can buy for almost half the price, but the very best ware obtainable, and the very latest patterns and designs. This class of goods cannot be found in interior towns, and if our readers had the advantage of the Chicago or New York market, they would have to pay fully fifty per cent more than our prices. Remember our prices include a copy of the Weekly Blade one year, so the purchaser, even after paying freight, is in possession of the handsomest set that ever graced a table, and at one-third less than ordinary retail price. It will be noticed that we ask more than our old list price for American goods, but relatively they are cheaper. These goods are worth more than double those we formerly sold—English ware is lighter, stronger, better color, will not crackle, next in value to French China, and more serviceable. The decorations are under the glazing, and will never wear off. We offer both plain white and decorated. We especially recommend the white, as there is nothing so handsome as plain white china on the table of either rich or poor. To those who like decorations our selection of blue illuminated with gold will please the most fastidious. It is very rich and in the latest style. Our illustration in this advertisement will show the plain white goods one week, and the decorated each alternate week.

Illustration of the Decorated Tea Set.

No. 1—TEA SET, 80 PIECES—12 breakfast plates, 12 tea plates, 12 tea cups, 12 saucers, 12 fruit dishes, 12 individual butter dishes, 2 cake plates, 1 sugar bowl, 1 cover, 1 cream pitcher, 1 water pitcher, 1 pickle dish and 1 bowl.

Price, including Weekly Blade one year, white porcelain, $5.00; blue and gilt, $6.00.

No. 2—TEA SET, 56 PIECES—Assorted same as No. 1, deducting 12 breakfast plates and 12 individual butter plates.

Price, including Weekly Blade one year: white porcelain, $4.00; blue and gilt, $4.90.

No. 3—DINNER SET, 1?2 PIECES—12 ?-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 soup plates, 12 fruit plates, 12 individual butter dishes, 2 dishes, 1 baker, 1 boat, 1 pickle, 2 dishes and 2 covers, 1 butter dish, 1 cover and 1 drainer, 1 sugar bowl and 1 cover, 1 cream pitcher, 1 bowl, 12 tea cups and 12 saucers.

Price, including Weekly Blade one year: white porcelain, $9.10; blue and gilt, $11.60.

General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near $2 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

KANSAS CITY—JULY 4.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The next national Democratic convention will be held at Kansas City, Mo., July 4. This was the decision of the Democratic national committee which met at the Hotel Raleigh yesterday to fix time and place of holding the convention. Milwaukee was the only other city which competed for the honor of entertaining the convention and the poor showing she made when the vote was taken (the result being Kansas City 40, Milwaukee 9) caused general surprise. The claims of the rival cities as to hotel accommodations, railroad and telegraphic facilities were presented in open session by representatives of each city, and subsequently in executive session Governor W. J. Stone, on behalf of Kansas City, and National Committeeman E. C. Wall, on behalf of Milwaukee, explained the financial inducements which the city he represented was willing to make. Each offered the committee $50,000, but in addition Kansas City was willing to furnish hotel accommodations for the members of the committee and the hall with decorations and music free of expense to the committee. One of Milwaukee's strongest arguments was the political effect which the holding of the convention in that city would have upon the German-American voters, who were represented to the committee as wavering in their allegiance to the Republican party.

CARGO RELEASED.

Washington, Feb. 22.—United States Consul General Stowe, at Cape Town, under date of to-day, cables the state department as follows:

Mashona foodstuffs released. Government buy. Consignors send invoices. (Signed) STOWE.

The Mashona was one of the three vessels seized by British cruisers off the east coast of Africa, laden with foodstuffs, which it is supposed were intended for the Boers. Since Lord Salisbury's declaration some weeks ago, to the effect that the government would not sustain the legality of the seizures, the British authorities have been endeavoring to ascertain the names of the owners and value of the seized goods, with a view to a settlement, either by release or purchase. A good deal of progress has been made in this direction, and according to the reports to the state department, the American owners of the goods seized have expressed perfect satisfaction with the settlement made by the British government. Naturally foodstuffs have increased very much in value in South Africa since the consignments were made in this country, and the shippers of the goods, where they can establish the fact that they have not parted with their possession, have now the opportunity to realize a profit far above any loss that might have been sustained through the detention of their goods. The cargo of the Beatrice, one of the seized vessels, was landed at East London and turned over to the owner for private sale. In case the British government, as indicated in Mr. Stowe's telegram, buys the foodstuffs, it is bound by its own rules to pay an advance of at least 10 per cent on the invoice price of the goods.

MRS. LAWTON'S LETTER.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Mrs. Lawton has made the following acknowledgement of the receipt of the home fund:

"Pewee Valley, Kentucky, Feb. 18, 1900.—Dear General Corbin:—Such kindness as yours can never be repaid, and my heart is very full when I try to thank you. Words seem very poor at such a time. Will you please believe that I do appreciate it and all my life will find comfort in the remembrance.

"The universal feeling, which prompted such wonderful generosity, from the nation is so beautiful to me, and so dear, my gratitude is inexpressibly profound.

"It has relieved the one anxious thought Henry would have had and I do not know how to thank you or the nation.

"Believe me, with kind regards.

"Very sincerely,

"MARY C. LAWTON."

PRIZES OF WAR.

Washington, Feb. 26.—In an opinion by Justice Brown the United States supreme court to-day deciding the naval prize money case involving the seizure of the British steamer Addula. This ship was owned by the Atlas Steamship company of Kingston, Jamaica, and was leased to a Spanish citizen at the rate of £100 per day for the purpose of carrying refugees from Guantanamo, Cuba. The vessel was captured June 29, 1898, when entering Guantanamo bay, and was condemned as a prize vessel. The opinion handed down to-day holds that Admiral Sampson's blockade was effective; that the purposeof the voyage was pecuniary, and not charitable, and that therefore the vessel was a lawful prize.

An opinion was also handed down in the case of the steamship Panama, sailing from New York to Havana, which was captured as a prize off Havana on April 25, 1898. The vessel was carrying United States mail, but was owned by a Spanish corporation, and was under contract as a Spanish mail vessel and carried arms as such. The court held that the vessel was a lawful prize and therefore affirmed the opinion of the court below. Judge Peckham dissented.

COAL FOR EUROPE.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Sixty thousand tons of Pocahontas coal are now entering the Mediterranean, in spite of the predictions of eminent authorities in the United States that it was impossible for our coal to compete with English Cardiff coal in that market. This fact is reported to the state department by United States Consul Skinner, at Marseilles. He says that, on account of the excess of freight charges against American coal, he has never declared that it could compete evenly for the Mediterranean trade with English coal, except under temporary conditions, such as now exist. However, he says, we have in our favor a steady decrease in the European coal supply, and a steady increase in our own production, and, with lower freights, which might be secured if Mediterranean goods were shipped direct to the United States, instead of through England, we might hold our share of the trade.

SPANISH WAR CLAIMS.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Secretary Root has sent to the house claims for damages alleged to have been caused by United States troops during the Spanish-American war, principally while encamped or traveling. The claims aggregate $132,006, and by states are: Alabamba, $13,845; Delaware, $625; Florida, $3,169; Georgia, $11,140; Illinois, $51; Indiana, $29; Kentucky, $195; Masaschusetts, $185; Minnesota, $45; New Jersey, $160; New York, $107; Pennsylvania, $56,371; South Carolina, $24,082; Tennessee, $3,900; Texas, $1,091; Virginia, $14,555; miscellaneous, $2,946. The draft of a bill is submitted giving the secretary of war authority to have claims examined up to January 1 next and certify the results to the secretary of the treasury for payment.

STAND BY THE TREATY.

Washington, Feb. 26.—As there have been many rumors about the attitude of the administration in regard to the Hay-Pauncefote convention, it may be stated as the result of careful inquiry that the President and the cabinet are unanimous in its support; that they all consider its provisions the best that could have been obtained and the best now obtainable; that consequently they all desire its early ratification; that there is no intention of withdrawing it, and no belief that it can be amended to any great extent without destroying all hope of its ratification.

Furthermore, it is the opinion of ex-Secretaries Olney and Day, and Secretary Hay, in which they say they have the support of the best international lawyers of the country, that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is in full force and effective, and that it cannot legally be got rid of except by mutual consent. If the treaty now before the senate is rejected, in the opinion of the administration, no legislation can be had for the building of an Isthmian canal except the repudiation of the Clayton-Bulwer compact.

It is the belief of the administration that Congress and the country are dissatisfied with some of the provisions of that convention and wish them annulled, that the United States may be in a position to build and regulate a canal across the Isthmus. The proposed convention, in the opinion of Secretary Hay, accomplishes this purpose. If it is rejected, it is the opinion of the State department that the United States either will fall back on the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which prohibits its building the canal independently of Great Britain, or declare that it shall no longer be bound either by its obligations to England or by those entered into with the Central American states to which also the United States have pledged its word that the canal shall be neutral.

ASIAN TRADE.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Senator Gallinger to-day favorably reported from the committee on commerce the bill for the apointment of a committee to visit Asia in the interest of trade. In support of the bill the report says:

"During the past few years the attention of the American people has been forcibly directed to the necessity of increasing the foreign commerce of the United States and it has already been demonstrated that by properly directed efforts we shall be able to secure a largely increased export trade, both of our manufactured goods and the products of American farms. It goes without saying that the growth of our foreign trade will largely promote the prosperity of all classes of our people and the Orient, by practically common concent, holds the largest promise for our commercial expansion."

After presenting commercial statistics of the Orient, the report continues:

"The bill contemplates that the commission shall be composed of representative business men selected from the five geographical divisions of the country, so that they shall represent all our people and all our industries. It is proposed to make such an appropriation as will enable the commission to spend sufficient time in the Orient to acquire in detail the information needed by our exporters for the intelligent and successful prosecution of the business and the purpose is also to gain information that will open the market of the Orient to the product of our farms and to this end it is to be hoped that at least one representative of the agricultural interests of the country shall be appointed on the commission. The purpose is to make it a business commission, the chief end in view being to gain desirable information and secure concession that will result in the widening of our markets in this most inviting and attractive field. It is hoped that under the direction of the President of the United States and acting in conjunction with our diplomatic and consular agents the commission will be able to secure modification of some of the existing conditions and thus open the way to the expansion of our products."

MISS PAUNCEFOTE WEDS.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The Honorable Lillian Pauncefote, daughter of Lord Pauncefote, British ambassador to the United States, was married at noon today to Honorable Robert Bromley, of Stoke Hall, Newark, Nottinghamshire, England.

The wedding was one of the most notable that has occurred in Washington for many years. Quaint old St. John's church, where the ceremony was performed, is one of the landmarks of Washington, an outwardly dingy little stucco-coated building of colonial type, just across LaFayette Square from the Executive Mansion. Its capacity is about 800, standing room included, and this did not serve to accommodate a tithe of those who wished to witness the ceremony. Owing to the official position of Lord Pauncefote the presence of the President and the cabinet as well as the whole of the diplomatic corps was an imperative social obligation, albiet a pleasant one, owing to the affectionate regard in which the young bride is held by Washington society.

The bride, to the great uneasiness of her friends, had been quite sick all the week and leaned heavily on the arm of her father as the procession moved down the aisle. Her wedding gown was a full court costume of white satin, the front a gleaming network of lace and pearls, while masses of lace, caught with orange blossoms, edged the long court train from the shoulders to the floor. A pretty feature of the bride's attendants was Master Sydney Kent Legare in the costume of a page of Charles II. He bore the heavy train and was followed by the bridesmaids. These were Miss Esther Bromley, sister of the groom; Miss Curzon, cousin of Lord Curzon, the viceroy of India; Miss Hattie Sargeant, of Boston; Hon. Sybil Pauncefote and Hon Audrey Pauncefote, sisters of the bride.

The ceremony was performed by Right Reverend Bishop of Washington, Henry Yates Satterlee, assisted by Rev. Charles Mackay-Smith, rector of St. Johns.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the embassy to 400 guests. Mr. and Mrs Bromley later left for Palm Beach, Fla., and will soon return to England, where the young matron will be presented at court.

Mrs. Manning Honored.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Under the joint resolution of Congress the President has appointed Mrs. Daniel Manning as a commissioner to represent the United States and the National society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the unveiling of the Lafayette statue in Paris and at the Paris exposition.

Dewey's Claim.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The United States court of claims rendered a decision on the claim of Admiral Dewey for prize money on account of the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila harbor. The court decided against the admiral's contention that the enemy's force was superior to his and awarded him $9,570.

PUERTO RICAN BILLS.

Washington, Feb. 27.—At the conference of House Republicans last night on the Puerto Rican tariff bill assurances were given that the President believed the measure constitutional and would approve it if it came to him, and an agreement was reached to limit the operation of the bill to two years and to reduce the duty imposed by it from 25 to 15 per cent of the American tariff. As a result the Republican leaders claim that the bill will have the support of all the Republicans except four, Messrs. McCall, of Massachusetts; Littlefield, of Maine; Lorimer, of Illinois, and Crumpacker, of Indiana, and that this loss will be offset by affirmative votes of the opposition. They claim that the passage of the modified bill is certain.

Chairman Cannon presided over the caucus. As soon as it had been called to order Mr. Payne, of New York, the floor leader, submitted two amendments which he said the ways and means committee were prepared to offer to the bill. One of them changed the title of the measure to make it a bill for temporarily raising revenue for Puerto Rico. The other added a new section to the bill, limiting its operation to March 1, 1902, unless sooner repealed.

General Shattuc, of Ohio, opened the proceedings with a plain statement to the effect that he was willing to defer his own opinion in this matter to the wishes of the President, although he was convinced that his constituents favored free trade with Puerto Rico. He demanded to know, however, and he wanted no equivocation about it, whether the President believed the bill was constitutional, and whether he favored the measure. If he did not Mr. Shattuc announced that he would be bound by the action of the caucus. This brought Mr. Payne to his feet. He said that he had seen the President, and he announced emphatically that he would sign the bill. Mr. Corliss, of Michigan, backed up Mr. Payne with the statement that he had seen the President since the House adjourned and that the President desired the bill to pass.

THE SHIPPING BILL.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The senate committee on commerce yesterday made public the amendments to the shipping bill which have been made by it. Payments of subsidies are limited to ten years in case of vessels completed prior to January 1, 1900, and to twenty years if completed after that date. Another amendment provides that no vessel shall be entitled to full compensation under clause A unless she shall have cleared from a port of the United States with cargo the amount of 80 per cent of her gross tonnage and no steamer to full compensation for any voyage under the clause unless she shall have cleared from a port of the United States with the cargo to the amount of 50 per cent of the difference between her gross tonnage and the tonnage measurement of the space within her permanently devoted to the carrying of passengers and mails as aforesaid, and any shortage in the amount of cargo required and defined will diminish the amount of the compensation in the proportion that such shortage bears to the total cargo or its equivalent. The provisions for additional compensation to mail-carrying vessels are changed by raising the tonnage necessary in such vessels from 1,500 to 2,000 tons and lowering the speed from 14 to 12 knots per hour, and making proportional changes for larger and faster vessels.

There is a limitation to $2,000,000 of the amount to be paid in any one year to vessels of over twenty knots an hour, and also a provision that not to exceed 70 per cent of the entire $9,000,000 shall be expended on the Atlantic vessels, if the remaining 30 per cent is required on the Pacific. All vessels under contract are to be class "A one" in classification. Vessels carrying passengers or cargo from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast of the United States to the isthmus of Darien for shipment to the other coast of the United States are excluded.

Registry of foreign-built ships is granted in cases where a majority of the stock in them was owned by American citizens January 1, 1900, the original bill requiring 80 per cent of the stock to be so held. The same change is made in the provision regarding foreign ships under construction on the first of last January. The amendments as a whole are in line with the modifications made in the house bill introduced by Representative Minor, of Wisconsin.

LAWTON'S PLAN.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Before his his death, and after giving much thought to the subject, General Lawton had worked out a plan for the maintenance of order in the Philippines after the close of actual war which had been submitted to General Otis, and is, presumably, the plan which will commend itself to the War department when the time comes to replace the regular troops by other forces competent to preserve order. General Lawton's idea was to create a force of native police, whose officers, at first, in all grades, and finally, as conditions improve, in the upper grades, alone, shall all be Americans. Some such force as this is now successfully employed in Cuba by General Wood, under the cognomen of rural police. Owing to the racial difference among the inhabitants of the Philippines, it was General Lawton's idea that there would be no difficulty in securing police who should be proof against disloyalty in the districts, apart from those of their nativity, to which they might be assigned. That this theory was well founded is indicated by the successful use of the Macabebe tribe by General Lawton himself, and General Young later on in the chase after Aguinaldo in the north of Luzon. The natives, by their acquaintance with the country and inhabitants, would be of great assistance in running down law breakers.

WASHINGTON'S CENTENARY.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Governors from a dozen states were present yesterday at the meeting of the Capital Centennial committee, which assembled at the Arlington Hotel at 11 o'clock. The object of the meeting was to hear the reports of special committees appointed to devise plans for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the city of Washington. Senator Hale, chairman of the special committee appointed by the senate, called the meeting to order. At the meeting it was recommended that the centennial celebration take place some time in December next, the exact date to be decided on by the general committee.

Gen. McNulta Dead.

Washington, Feb. 23.—General John McNulta, of Chicago, well known throughout the West because of his identification with the receiverships of railroads and other corporations, died suddenly here shortly after 6 o'clock last night in his apartments in the Hamilton house of angina pectoris, aged about 60 years.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

RHEUMATISM.

April 10, 1897.

Dr. Radway & Co.: I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Ready Relief. Yours truly, W. C. BAKER, Engineer at A. Montelone's boot and shoe factory, 939 Julia street, New Orleans, La.

Radway's Ready Relief

For the Cure of Pain, Congestion and Inflammations. Price 50 cts. a bottle. All Druggists.

A WAR COLLEGE.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The plans of Secretary Root, regarding the projected war college are set out in a letter of instructions addressed by him to the board charged with perfecting the plan. The letter is as follows:

"The main purpose of the proposed war college for the army, to be established in this city, is in general to further the higher instruction of the service to develop and organize in accordance with a coherent and unified system, the existing means of professional education and training, and to serve as a co-ordinate agency through which all means of professional military information shall be at the immediate disposal of the military authorities. While it is recognized that the complete organization of the institution must be also gradual growth it is desired that the preliminary steps toward its organization shall be taken as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

"In the general plan now under consideration of the war department the army college will be expected to consider and report upon the various questions affecting the welfare and efficiency of the army, including organization, methods of administration, armament, equipment, transportation, supplies, mobilization, concentrating, distribution, military preparation plans of campaign, and such other prefessional matters as may be referred to it. The college is also expected to supervise and direct the conduct and methods of the several service schools, so as to develop their highest efficiency, and to devise rules for the harmonious co-operation of all military forces of the United States, including the organization of an instructed reserve. Other matters demanding its attention will be the consideration of methods for full co-operation of the military and naval forces in time of war, with a view to a thorough understanding and concert of action for military operations, defensive and offensive."

OUR COINAGE.

Washington, Feb. 23.—"Our mints," said Mr. George E. Roberts, the director "have gone to stamping out gold coin. Our Christmas trade in nickels and cent pieces is over and we are trying to catch up on the larger coins. We are coining at only three places in the United States —Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco. Just now the presses at New Orleans are running on silver dollars, and with slight exceptions the presses at Philadelphia and San Francisco on twenty-dollar gold pieces, which are the money of the bank reserves. It beats all how the demand for particular kinds of coin shows itself by seasons. There is just as distinct a Christmas trade for the product of the mints as for the toy shops. The last year, particularly during the fall months, the run on nickels has been phenomenal and almost unaccountable. The good times, of course, had much to do with it."

REVOLUTIONARY DAUGHTERS.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Suffrage association, were present at the morning session of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The president general introduced Miss Anthony as a member of the Irondequoit Chapter, of Rochester, N. Y.

Miss Anthony made a speech, in which she said that such organizations as the D. A. R. were the outgrowth of the fight for the right of women to speak in public and to organize.

Mrs. Catt also spoke for the cause of woman's organizations, and praised the D. A. R.

The result of the election yesterday for vice presidents was then announced as follows:

Mrs. Jewett, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. J. A. T. Hull, Iowa; Mrs. Roebling, New Jersey; Mrs. Cheney, New Hampshire; Mrs. Moss, Ohio; Mrs. Burrows, Michigan; Mrs. Barber, District of Columbia; Mrs. Crossman, New York, and Mrs. Mrs. Morgan, Georgia.

A card from Mrs. Dewey was read, saying that, on behalf of the admiral, she would this afternoon receive the D. A. R. at the residence of Mrs. John R. McLean.

CENCUS SCHEDULES.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The census bureau yesterday began the first practical work in connection with taking the census by shipping one hundred boxes containing schedules in regard to agriculture, population, manufactures, vital statistics, etc., to supervisors throughout the country. A like number of boxes will be shipped each day until all the supervisors are supplied. It is stated fifty shipments will be necessary. The bureau is seventy-five days in advance of similar work in the last census. The enumerators, it is expected, will be fully equipped for active work by April 15 and this will complete the preparations for the field work of the census.

THE UTAH LAW.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The United States supreme court to-day decided that the provisions of the constitution of the state of Utah allowing proceedings in criminal cases to be prosecuted upon the process of "information" and limiting juries in certain cases to reach the persons instead of requiring the common law jury of twelve, were not in contravention of the federal constitution. The decision was handed down by Justice Peckham in the case of Maxwell vs. The Warden of the State Penitentiary, Maxwell having been convicted under these provisions. Justice Harlan dissented on the ground that the provision did not provide for process of law in felonious cases.

GEN. WRIGHT NAMED.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Gen. Luke E. Wright, of Memphis, Tenn., called at the White House to-day in company with Senator Turley and had a conference with the President on Philippine matters. On leaving he said the President offered him a place on the Philippine commisison and he had accepted. Mr. Bernard Moses, of California, will be here soon, and the appointment, as now seems likely, the commisison will be: Judge Taft, of Ohio, president; Prof. Worcester, of Cornell University, New York; Gen. Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee; H. C. Ide, of Vermont; Bernard Moses, of California.

A GERMAN VIEW.

New York, Feb. 22.—A special to the World from Berlin says:

An article palpably inspired in the Kreuzzeitung, which represents the opinion of government and military circles, says:

"Mediation in the South African war is only possible from one side—namely, from the United States.

"From any other nation or group of nations mediation would be construed by England as an impertinence.

"President McKinley's intervention would certainly receive attention.

"The question is, Has President McKinley the wish and courage to intervene?

"His re-election is certain; why should he trouble himself?

"Besides England is displaying at present the greatest complaisance to the United States."

THE ANTI-EXPANSIONISTS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23.—The second day's session of the eastern conference of anti-imperialists was characterized by the adoption of a strong resolution condemning the expansion policy of the administration. During the discussion President McKinley was severely criticised and held personally responsible for the "criminal aggression of the country."

To-day's proceedings began with an executive meeting of the committee on resolutions, of which Herbert Welch, of this city, is chairman. The resolution drafted by this committee was unanimously adopted with slight amendments. It is as follows:

"Whereas, The present administration, under the lead of President McKinley, has undertaken to extend the sovereignty of the United States over various tropical islands in no case with the consent of their people, and in the Philippines by force of arms, and denies that the inhabitants of these islands have any constitutional rights.

"Resolved, That this policy violates the principles upon which our government rests, and not only subverts the liberty of these islanders, but also endangers the permanence of free institutions in our own country.

"Resolved, That we will support no man for the Presidency or for congress who is not known to be absolutely opposed to this policy, and that we will do our best to defeat all candidates for either office who favor it.

"Resolved, That we request the executive committee of our national league to call a national convention at such time as they think wise, for the purpose of securing united action by all who hold these views."

Several of the delegates objected to the use of President McKinley's name, on the ground that it was unwise to insert personalities into a resolution of that nature. The resolution when first presented placed the responsibility for the war in the Philippines with the Republican party, but on motion of Moorfield Storey, of Massachusetts, the words "the present administration" were substituted. In offering the amendment Mr. Storey said that the members of President McKinley's cabinet, who at heart were opposed to the policy of imperialism, but who by their silence supported it, should be made to bear their share of the responsibility. Answering the objections of those who favored striking out the name of Mr. McKinley, Frank Stepehens, of this city, said:

"That murderer is the man who is chiefly to blame for the shame that rests upon this country, and his name should not be removed."

Senator Hoar came in for some criticism. Several of the delegates declared that little assistance could be expected from him owing to his staunch support of the President.

Mr. Storey, of Massachusetts, said that Senator Hoar could make an excellent anti-imperialistic speech, had done so, and would do so again, but when the time came for voting he voted with the President. "We want it to go out to the world," said Mr. Storey, "that our anti-imperialism is not of that sort."

Herbert Welch in discussing the resolution, said he regarded the administration's imperialistic policy as "the breaking down of the American union."

OUR NATION'S GROWTH.

Boston, Feb. 26.—Ex-Secretary of State Olney opens the March Atlantic with a characteristically outspoken article on the "Growth of Our Foreign Policy." He considers the Spanish war as having been but one step in the process of our assuming that place in the family of nations which our commercial and national development have rendered inevitable.

He claims that hereafter we must abandon our policy of isolation and accept our duties and responsibilities as one of the great powers of the world. Incidentally he disapproves the taking of the Philippines as foolish and unnecessary, but concedes that now "the thing is done" the only question is how to deal with them. He says further:

"We start our career as a world power with the Philippine handicap firmly fastened on us, and that situation being accepted, how about 'alliances.' The true, the ideal position for us, would be complete freedom of action, perfect liberty to pick allies from time to time, as specific occasions might warrant, and an enlightened view of our own interests might dictate.

"Without the Philippines, we might closely approach that position. But with them not merely is our need of friendship imperative, but it is a need which only one of the great powers can satisfy or is disposed to satisfy.

"Except for Great Britain's countenance we should almost certainly never have got the Philippines; except for her continued support our hold upon them would be likely to prove precarious, perhaps, altogether unstable."

NOT AT WAR.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 26.—Concerning a recent statement from Washington with regard to a difficulty which confronts Secretary Root whether the United States is in a state of war, Ex-Secretary Alger spoke as follows:

"I should say most emphatically that the United States is not in a state of war. The treaty of peace signed at Paris ended the war with Spain. The only terms that can be properly applied to the present trouble in the Philippines are rebellion and insurrection.

"As to the immediate question before the department, whether enlisted soldiers can purchase their discharges as in times of peace, I do not feel competent to utter a decided opinion. That is a matter whereon the advice of the attorney-general will undoubtedly be asked. It is my private belief, though, that when soldiers are badly needed, even if a state of war does not exist, they should not be allowed to take advantage of this privilege.

"I would distinguish between a technical war and an insurrection. In so far as the conditions affect our soldiers in the field, and with reference to the privileges that belong to them in times of peace, we are at war. But technically and actually, we are not in a state of war, and the campaign should not be spoken of as war."

CUBAN CITIZENS.

Havana, Feb. 23.—Governor General Wood has decided to issue an order that persons, Cubans by birth, who renounced their nationality during the Spanish regime, in order to become American citizens, but who are now ready to fulfill the required conditions, may vote at the coming elections. He also points out that it is generally recognized that these men became Americans only for the purpose of self-protection, and that they now desire to resume their Cuban nationality as soon as they can legally do so.

This order will affect more than 30,000 men, and it may result in a complete change in the constitution of political parties, although it is believed that the Cuban-Americans will be fairly scattered among those existing.

Advance in Wooden Ware.

Cleveland, Feb. 24.—As a result of a secret meeting of the Woodenware association, which has been in session here for several days past, it is said there is likely to be another advance in prices of small woodenware articles. The last meeting of the association, held in this city a few months ago, was followed by a 10 per cent advance.

Dabney Appointed.

Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 26.—Dr. Charles W. Dabney, president of the University of Tennessee, has received notice of his appointment as a member of the committee on international awards at the Paris exposition. The appointment came from the French government. He has the matter under advisement.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

South McAlester, I. T., Feb. 22.—Representative business and professional men from all parts of the Indian territory, including Indians and whites alike, assembled in convention here to-day for the purpose of framing a petition to congress asking for relief against the chaotic conditions now existing in the territory with the especial reference to the public schools, the asylums for the insane and the ownership of land and town-site property. The petition, after setting forth the grievances mentioned, will state that the Indian territory needs representation in congress, and a territorial form of government. The convention is the largest and most representative of its kind ever held in the territory and it is expected that much good will result from its deliberations. The convention will appoint a committee to present the memorial to congress and to argue the cause before the committee having the affairs of the Indian territory in charge.

A TEST CASE.

New York, Feb. 22.—A. S. Lascelles & Co., of this city, dealers in Puerto Rican products, have commenced an action in the United States circuit court to enjoin Collector of Customs Bidwell from collecting duty on goods brought from Puerto Rico on the ground that Puerto Rico is not now a foreign country and there is no authority to collect any duties. Papers will be served on the collector on Friday and the motion will be heard on Friday, March 2. In the papers it is argued that Puerto Rico is a part of the territory of the United States and the action is brought not only to enjoin the collector, but to compel him to repay the amounts which the Puerto Rican merchants have been obliged to pay in this instance, amounting to about a half million dollars.

HENS INTOXICATED.

Port Jervis, Feb. 23.—George F. George lives near Monticello, Sullivan county. His friends call him "Washington," because they know he can not tell a lie.

Mr. George sold a large number of fresh-laid eggs here yesterday.

"I keep forty-five hens," said he. "The hens have not been laying well, although I tried all kinds of food on them. Last fall I put several barrels of cider in my cellar, and to keep it from getting too hard I put a lot of corn in each barrel.

"The other day I fed some of the cider soaked corn to my hens. Giminy! What a jag they got. Some struggled around the barnyard cackling, some couldn't navigate and fell over, feet in the air; some leaned against the fence and hid their heads under their wings. They were ashamed of themselves.

"Next day the forty-five hens laid sixteen eggs; wanted to square themselves I guess. I fed 'em enough corn to stimulate them and reduce their reads. Next day they laid thirty eggs, and they've been laying nigh on to three dozen eggs every day since. I've put more corn in the cider barrels."

BOYCOTTS UPHELD.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 21.—Judge Stover in the circuit court declared that labor unions had the legal right to put in force a peaceful boycott against employers of non-union labor and had a legal right to try by peaceful and fair persuasive means to induce customers of a boycotted person or firm to quit that person or firm and patronize employers of union workers.

The decision was made in the suit of a veterinary who asked $20,000 damages against members of the Master Horseshoers' Protective Association of Kansas City and the Journeymen's Horseshoers' Union No. 18, for boycotting his nonunion horseshoeing shop. He claimed that the boycotters had greatly damaged his business, which had been lucrative. The jury, under instruction from the court, returned verdict for the defendants.

Markets and Crops.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Feb. 24—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Prices in materials are yielding. If not the best news possible for some speculators, it is the best that could come for the country, since industries could not long prosper with reaction from the extreme prices caused by actual or supposed scarcity of material last year. Some help comes from new iron furnaces that have opened or approach completion; some from the famine in India, which sends hither shiploads of hides; some from the much-increased flocks of sheep which have weathered the winter, and some from the opening of new iron, zinc and copper mines. The causes are many, but the revision of quotations gives promise of greater activity in all the chief industries.

Considerable transactions are now reported at Philadelphia, $1 to $1.50 per ton for pig iron below recent quotations, at Pittsburg 20,000 tons of Bessemer have been sold and 75,000 tons billets, both iron and steel being reported $1 per ton lower.

Cheaper hides and leather enable boot and shoe makers to take contracts for split goods at 2 1-2 cents less than prices recently asked, and some large sales have resulted, giving part of the shops work for some time. Hides at Chicago, again yielded, making 3.0 per cent fall in a month, and 7.3 per cent since December 13.

At last it is admitted that wool quotations, so long held, are fully 3 cents per scoured pound higher than prices in large actual sales last week and since, the decline covering grades between one quarter blood and lower, which is in demand and scarce, and fine fleece graded XX or above. The explanations are many. The fact is that when mills made enormous sales of heavy weight goods, and then bought no wool, the fable that their stocks were exhausted ceased to have force.

Prices of cottons are still advancing, the Fall River committee having raised all its goods an eighth, and in spite of heavy port receipts, spot cotton advanced to 9.06 cents.

Busines failures for the week number 163, as compared with 199 a week ago, 220 in this week a year ago, 183 in 1898, 258 in 1897 and 270 in 1895

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Feb. 27—2:45 p. m.—The Toledo wheat market showed some strength of its own to-day, and in sympathy with other markets, closed a trifle higher than yesterday's close. There was no news of a nature calculated to influence the market early in the day and wheat eased off after the opening, and, while holding weak during the day, closed with an advantage over yesterday.

Bradstreet's estimates showed a big decrease in the stocks east of the Rockies and a large increase afloat being about the only news of importance during the day.

Cash wheat opened at 70¾c, with no demand and closed with the last bid at 71c. May opened ⅛c over yesterday at 72⅝c, and reigned weak during the day, closing at 72¾c, or ¼c above yesterday's close. July opened ⅛c up, at 70¼c, touched 70⅝c, and closed at that price.

Corn was dull but steady during the day, May selling at 35⅝, July at 35¾, No. 2 at 35½, No. 3 mixed at 35, No. 2 yellow at 34, No. 3 yellow, 35½.

Oats were weak with no demand. May selling at 24½, No. 2 white at 26, No. 3 white at 25½, and No. 2 at 24. Rye, 58½.

In clover seed the shipping demand is better and speculation firmer. The receipts to-day were 523 bags, and shipments, 1,215 bags. Old prime was quoted at $5.00; March, $5.67½; No. 2, $4.60@5.00; October, $5.00; February, $5.76. Sales were 348 bags.

At Chicago.

What little strength was shown in the early wheat to-day came entirely from the shorts, who sought to cover their sales soon after the opening. Nothing could help the market but a crop scare, and that could not be found any where. The country never looked better for a big crop than now, according to the views of the experts.

May wheat opened weak at 65⅝@65⅞c. The shorts took a turn at it shortly after the opening, and pushed the price up to 66⅛c by persistent covering. From that price, it was an easy fluctuation to 65⅝c and back again. Toward the close, it developed some strength and pushed up to 66¼c.

July had a strong opening at 66⅝@66⅞c, an advance of ¼c over the close. It eased off to 66⅝c, but soon felt the effects of the short covering and struck 67c, but it could not hold at that price, dropping back to 66⅝c.

May corn opened ⅛ to ¼ up at 35⅛@¼, but sagged off with wheat soon after the opening, selling down to 34¾, where the shorts covered their trades and forced the price back to 35, where it closed weak at a bid.

July corn followed May, after a weak opening at 35¼. It sold down to 34⅞ quickly, and worked back to 35 under the shorts' manipulations, and closed weak at 35 bid.

In oats the market was absolutely lifeless, May opening at 23⅜, touching ¼ and closing at 23⅜@½. July opened at 22¼ and reached 22⅜ at the close.

Toledo Produce Market.

Toledo, O., Feb. 27, 1900.

Butter—Strictly fresh creamery, per lb., 25@26c; dairy, 16@20c.

Eggs—Fresh receipts, 13@15c.

Vegetables—Cabbages, lb., 2c; onions, bu., 35@50c; carrots, bu., 30c; rutabagas, bu., 30c; turnips, bu., 30c; parsnips, bu., 35@40c; potatoes, bu., 40@50c; sweet potatoes, bu., $1.25; celery, doz. stalks, 50@60c; lettuce, lb., 12c; beans, bu., $2.15@2.50; beets, bu., 30c; oyster plant, doz., 25@30c.

Fruits—Apples, bu., $1.25@1.50; per bbl., $3.50 for good; oranges, box, $2.50@3.00; lemons, box, $2.50@3.00; cranberries, bu., $3.00@3.25; per qt., 10c.

Poultry, Dressed — Chickens, lb., 9c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, 10c; geese, 10c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, 7c; turkeys, 7@8c; ducks, 8c; geese, 6½c.

Dressed Meats—Wholesale—Hogs, per 100 lbs., $6.00@6.50; lambs, lb., 9@10c; mutton, lb., 7c; veal, lb., 9½@10c.

Smoked Meats—Mess pork, new, per bbl., $12.00; short mess, $14.00; short clear, $13.00; hams, sugar-cured, lb., heavy, 11@11½c; light hams, per lb., 12c; bologna sausage, lb., 8c; fresh sausage, lb., 8c.

Corn—Ear, per 100 lbs., 47c.

Flour—Spring patent, bbl., $4.00@4.50, retail; winter patents, bbl., $4.50; family flour, $3.75@4.00.

Buckwheat Flour—Eastern, $5 per bbl.

Feed—Middlings, 100-lb. sacks, per ton, $15; screenings, $15; bran, $16; coarse meal per ton, $14; chopped feed, per 100 lbs., 90c, or $15 per ton; oil meal, per ton, $25, or $1.35 per 100 lbs.

Hay—Timothy, No. 1, per ton, $12.00@12.50; No. 2, $11.00.

Straw—Loose bale, 25c per 100 pounds; straw, in car lots, $4.00@5.00, according to quality.

Timothy Seed—$1.50@1.75, according to quality.

Hides—Green hides, light and cows, per lb., 7½c; No. 2's and bulls, 6½c; green calf, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2's, 8½c; kip, No. 1's, 9c; No. 2's, 7c. Cured hides—No. 1's, 9c; No. 2's, 8c; No. 1 calf, 11½c; No. 2's, 10½c; sheep pelts, 25c@$1.25.

Furs—Muskrat, 2@12c; raccoon, 10@90c; mink, 25c@$1.50; skunk, 25c@$1.25; gray fox, 75c; red fox, $1.25.

Linseed Oil—For single barrels, per gallon, raw, 57c; boiled, 58c.

Lard—Kettle rendered, lb., 7c.

Turpentine—Per gallon, 61½c.

New York Produce.

New York, Feb. 27.—Butter—Receipts, 5,862 packages; market irregular; June creamery, 18@22½c; western creamery, 19@24c; factory, 16½@19c. Cheese—Receipts, 993 packages; market firm; fall made fancy, large, 13c; fall made, fancy, small, 13c; choice grades, 12@12¾c. Eggs—Receipts, 10,963 packages; market steady at decline; western at mark, 14½c; southern at mark, 13⅝@14c. Sugar—Raw, quiet; refined, quiet. Petroleum, firm; refined all ports, 9.85@9.90. Coffee—Market quiet; No. 7 Rio, 8⅝c.

FINANCIAL.

New York, Feb. 27.—The market showed some strength in the majority of stocks in spite of the violent break in Third Avenue, which dropped several points at a time to 63, an extreme decline of 8⅛. Sugar sold simultaneously at 103 to 104 against 103⅞ yesterday, and subsequently declined below 103. The strength in the general list was assisted by the buoyancy of the London market on the war news. Pacific Mail advanced a point.

The bear faction resumed operations in Sugar, Tobacco and the New York Tractions with marked confidence, and clipped off points in prices of most of them on single transactions. Third Avenue went down 10 points in half an hour to 61⅛ before its headlong career was stayed. Metropolitan yielded 4⅛, Tobacco 3 and Sugar 2½. Other specialties were in some instances over a point off. Despite the rapid fall in the specialties, there was no marked response to the railroad stocks. Covering brought the list up sharply here and there, but the market was very feverish and the active specialties yielded to the lowest before 11 o'clock.

An active demand for the railroad list followed the publication of several encouraging statements of earnings, including that of the Erie & Southern. Maximum advances from the lowest in the railroads reached a point. In the specialties the recovery was more pronounced. Third Avenue touching 65 and the other leaders going up 1@2.

Sugar was forced down again to the lowest about noon and there paused.

Money on call nominally 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86¼@4.87 for demand and $4.83¼@4.83½ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.84½@4.85 and $4.87½@4.88. Commercial bills, $4.82@4.83½. Silver certificates, 59⅜@60⅜c. Bar silver, 59⅜c. Mexican dollars, 47⅜c.

New York Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Amer. Tobacco Co.	106	106	103	104½
Amer. Steel Wire	91½	91¾	91½	91½
A. Steel Wire, com	57	57½	56⅝	57
Am. Sugar Refining	102	105⅝	101¼	105½
Atchison, pfd	62⅞	64½	63⅝	64
Am. Car & F. Co.	15¼	16	15	15¼
Baltimore & Ohio	79⅝	80	78⅝	78⅝
B. R. T.	68½	68⅝	65½	66⅝
Burlington	122⅝	123¼	122⅝	123
C. I. L.	22	22⅝	22	22½
Contl. Tob. Co.	30¼	30½	29¼	30¼
Col. Fuel	43⅝	43⅝	43½	43⅝
Ches. & Ohio	28⅝	29	28½	28½
C., C., C. & St. L.	58⅝	59⅝	58⅝	59
Can. South.	47⅝	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
Federal Steel	53	53⅝	52⅝	53
Fed. Steel pfd.	73⅝	73⅝	73	73
Gen. Electric	126	126	125	125
Glucose	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
Hocking	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34⅝
Hocking pfd.	62⅝	62⅝	62¼	62¼
Il. Central	112⅝	112⅝	....	....
Jersey Central	116½	116½	....	....
Manhattan	95	95	92⅞	93¼
Missouri Pac.	45½	46⅝	45	45¼
Missouri K. & T.	32⅝	33¼	32⅝	32
Northwestern	160	160	....	....
National Lead	24⅝	24⅝	23⅝	24¼
Northern Pac.	52⅝	53¼	52½	52½
Northern Pac. pfd	74¼	74¼	74	74
N. Y. Central	132¼	132⅝	131¼	132⅝
N. & W.	75	75¼	74⅝	74⅝
N. & W. com	33	33¼	31⅞	32½
Ont. & West	24½	23½	23⅞	24¼
Penn	134½	134½	132⅞	133½
Pacific Mail	39½	40	38⅝	39½
People's Gas	98⅝	99½	98	98½
Reading, 1st pfd	59⅝	59⅝	58⅝	59
Rock Island	107	107¼	107¼	107¼
Rep. S. & I. Co.	23	23¼	22⅝	22⅝
Southern Ry pfd	57⅞	58⅝	57⅝	58
St. Paul	122⅝	122½	121⅞	122
South. Pac	38⅝	38⅝	38	38¼
T. C. & I.	92	93	90⅝	91
Union Pac	50⅝	50½	49⅝	50⅝
Union Pac pfd	76¼	76⅞	76	76¼
Wabash pfd	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20¼
Western Union	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	84
W. L. E.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝

Government Bonds.

New York, Feb. 27.—Government bonds strong at the following prices:

U. S. 3's registered	111
U. S. 3's coupons	111
U. S. 4's (new) registered	134¾
U. S. 4's (new) coupons	134¾
U. S. 4's (old) registered	117¼
U. S. 4's (old) coupons	117⅝
U. S. 5's registered	115⅝
U. S. 5's coupons	115⅝

Live Stock.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 27.—The demand for live stock has been quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@5; handy butchers' cattle, $4@4.50; common, $2.50@3.50; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, dull; $3@4; milch cows, dull at $25@45; calves, active at $5@6.50. Sheep and lambs, scarce and active; prime lambs, $6.60@6.90; mixed, $4.25@5.25; culls, $2.50@3.50. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $4.90@4.95; Yorkers, $4.90@4.95; pigs, $4.60@4.70; roughs, $4.25; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 27.—(Elrick Bros'. special report to The Blade).—Cattle—Receipts, 3 cars; unchanged. Hogs—Receipts, 15 cars; 5c lower. Pigs, $4.85@4.90; Yorkers, $5@5.10; mediums, $5.10@5.15; heavy, $5.12½@5.15. Sheep—Receipts, 8 cars; higher; market same as yesterday; top lambs, $7.75.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, Feb. 27.—(Bowers & Bowers' special report to The Blade).—Hogs—Receipts, 25 cars; market steady to 5c higher; Yorkers and mediums, $4.95; pigs, $4.75; stags and roughs, $3.50@4.50.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Cattle—Receipts 3,500; market steady; good to prime steers, $5.00@6.00; poor to medium, $4.00@4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.75; cows, $3.00@4.35; heifers, $3.25@4.75; canners, $2.25@2.90; bulls, $2.50@4.20; calves, $5.00@7.50; Texas fed steers, $3.90@4.90; Texas bulls, $3.25@3.75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 20,000; estimated receipts to-morrow, 25,000; left over, 3,988; market strong to 5c higher; mixed and butchers, $4.70@4.92½; good to choice heavy, $4.80@4.92½; rough heavy, $4.65@4.75; light, $4.60@4.85; bulkers, $4.75@4.85.

Oil Market.

Tiona	$1.83
Pennsylvania	1.68
Barnesville	[illegible]
Corning	1.51
New Castle	1.43
North Lima	1.26
South Lima	1.21
Indiana	1.21
Scio	1.68

Wool.

Philadelphia, Feb. 27.—Wool has been very quiet and strong. Holders show no anxiety as to the future. The demand has been good for ⅜ and ¼ blood, washed and unwashed, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Washed sold for 39@40c, and unwashed wools brought 29@30c.

The high cost of fine fleece has had the effect of inducing manufacturers to demand coarser grades to as large an extent as their requirements will permit. Values of these grades have now reached parity with the importing price, but meanwhile stocks have been so greatly depleted that no transactions of any magnitude are possible.

London, Feb. 27.—The arrivals of wool for the series of wool auction sales closed yesterday, with the following amount of stock available: New South Wales, 65,788 bales; Queensland, 35,153 bales; Victoria, 1,109 bales; South Australia, 5,046 bales; West Australia, 10,807 bales; Tasmania, 46 bales; New Zealand, 55,408 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 14,221 bales; total, 280,749 bales. Deducting from this amount 31,500 bales forwarded direct to spinners, and adding 55,000 bales held over from the last series, the actual amount available is 257,249 bales.

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